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NOVOYE VREMYA SCORES U.S. ARMS 'RHETORIC'

PM151141 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 49, 4 Dec 81 pp 7-9

[Correspondent Yu. Gudkov article: "What Rhetoric"]

[Text] New York — It was probably the habit of diktat and disregard for other people's opinions which were to blame. In any case, the scope and political consequences of the mass movement against the nuclear danger caught Washington unawares.

This year the antiwar movement numbered more than a million participants in its ranks and forced parliaments and governments to heed it.

Washington tried to belittle the significance of events and distort the movement's aims by accusing its supporters of "unthinking pacifism" and neutralism.

But the champions of force see the main danger elsewhere. "Perhaps the most damaging consequence of neutralism," they assert, "may be that anticommunism everywhere will be associated with the demand to step up the nuclear arms race." This is not an imagined danger, since the masses' self-education in the course of the antiwar movement is only natural, the more so as it is a question not of the theory but of the practice of anti-communism. "There is a school of anticommunism, headed by Richard Pipes. Its supporters think in precisely that way," the NEW REPUBLIC admits, although it does not mention the fact that Pipes holds a prominent position on the National Security Council and therefore has a direct influence on the formation of American policy.

The Washington leaders seek not only to distort the meaning of what is happening, but also to intimidate West Europeans. Richard Allen, the President's national security adviser, warned: "If the Atlantic alliance collapses, the United States may be forced to retreat to its own hemisphere, while West Europe will have to rely on its own resources.

These assertions are no more than a smokescreen. If you taken into account the officially adopted doctrine of "limited nuclear war" (Directive 59) and the role it assigns to West Europe, it is not a question of a retreat to the Western Hemisphere but of using the old world as a theater of military operations or a launch pad for a "limited" nuclear strike against the USSR.

Equilibrium of Fear

To those who are overcome by "thoughts of the unthinkable," Europe offers a way out of the nuclear impasse known as the "equilibrium of fear" and serves to justify the development and purchase of new nuclear weapon systems. "When they talk about limited nuclear war, they mean they will limit it to us," Alex Kitson, a prominent British Labor Party figure, stated.

No, Washington has no intention of returning to the old days of isolationism. And "consultations and consensus" are certainly not in fashion when it is a question of subjugating Europe's interests to those of the Pentagon. In August, without the least hint of consultation, Ronald Reagan gave the order to produce neutron weapons. When he was warned that this decision could have serious political consequences for the allied governments as a result of the broad protest movement, Reagan replied that the Europeans must not have a veto on American weapons, even if those weapons are intended for use on European soil.

Secretary of State Haig, without bothering to obtain the partners' consent, declared the possibility, in hearings on Capitol Hill, of using nuclear weapons in Europe for "demonstration purposes."

And suddenly -- we have the "historic message" on reducing arms and armed forces. Not the program for "rearming America" with which the present administration commenced its foreign policy activity, but the "American peace program." Miracles, to put it mildly, have happened in Washington. But there is no such thing as a miracle. And while there can be no two opinions about the propaganda purposes of this step, the true intentions of the authors of the "peace program" merit detailed examination.

Of course, after the refusal to engage in any dialogue, U.S. readiness to come back to the conference table can only be welcomed in itself like a return to reason after bellicose ravings. But what is behind the declared readiness? How far does it meet the main aim -- that of seeking agreements and accords which are acceptable to both sides and therefore attainable?

With the Dove of Peace

The proposals put forward by the U.S. President are notable for their lack of concrete content. They fall into two sections. The second section consists simply of intentions: "To begin talks on problems of strategic weapons as soon as possible next year" (after a whole year of lost opportunities and the crudely halted process of talks within the framework of SALT); "to achieve equality at a lower level in conventional forces in Europe" (after long years of stagnation at the Vienna talks where a whole series of Soviet initiatives, including the unilateral withdrawal of a large contingent of troops from the GDR, met with no corresponding response); "to elaborate effective measures to prevent a surprise attack or the outbreak of war as a consequence or a miscalculation or misunderstanding" (the refusal to examine the relevant Soviet initiatives, including the proposal to make a public commitment not to be the first to start a war, plus the conduct of the U.S. delegation in Madrid, cannot be explained in terms of the desire to seek "effective measures").

At best these proposals name the well-known topic of the talks but provide no foundation for them.

Let us now turn to the first section of the American proposals. It occupies just one paragraph. "The United States," the President stated, "is prepared to renounce the deployment of the Pershing II and land-based missiles if the Soviets dismantle their SS-20, SS-4 and SS-5 missiles." A little further on the President let fall a sentence to the effect that "the United States dismantled its last analogous missile in Europe more 15 years ago." To the uninitiated all this can only mean one thing: by displaying good will through simplicity of soul, the United States found itself in a disadvantageous position and now 15 years later, is trying to rectify the dangerous consequences of its own nobility and trustfulness.

The history of the development of nuclear arms can show no case where the USSR has taken the initiative in violating the equilibrium by stockpiling weapons or creating new types of weapons. In this respect Europe is no exception. The first nuclear weapons came here from across the ocean in the early fifties. By the end of the decade Washington had thousands of nuclear warheads on the approaches to Soviet territory. The USSR responded by deploying the SS-4 and SS-5. The next step was taken in the early sixties when the United States deployed medium-range missiles in Western Europe: 50 Thor missiles in Britain and 25 Jupiters in Italy and Turkey. Only after this, at the Cuban Government's request, was it decided to send a few dozen Soviet missiles to Cuba. Washington saw this as representing a mortal danger to itself although it had only recently rejected "out of hand" similar arguments concerning its own missiles on the European Continent. Washington's suddenly acquired ability to understand the other side's position made it possible in a short space of time to reach a mutually acceptable agreement. The USSR removed the missiles from Cuba. The United States took the Jupiters out of Turkey and Italy. It is simply not possible to see U.S. good will in this episode, as the American President is doing today, unless, of course, you want to clash head on with the facts.

At the same time the facts indicate that in removing the Jupiters the United States did not renounce the deployment of nuclear systems in Europe and off the coast of Europe. The Kennedy government continued to build up nuclear forces. Only now the emphasis was on carrier-borne aircraft and bombers and also nuclear-armed submarines. The United States now has 350 nuclear-armed fighter-bombers in Britain alone. To this should be added the 64 ballistic missiles and 55 stragegic bombers of the British Armed Forces and the 98 ballistic missiles and 46 bombers at France's disposal.

In all -- 986 medium-range nuclear delivery vehicles. And the Soviet Union has 975 units of weapons of this type. That is an approximate equality of forces.

The proposal to dismantle the SS-20, SS-4 and SS-5 missiles in exchange for a promise not to embark on the deployment of Pershing II's and cruise missiles in 1983 can only change the existing equilibrium in favor of NATO and give the West nuclear superiority in Europe.

But President Reagan was using different figures. According to these calculations the USSR has sixfold superiority over the West with regard to tactical nuclear weapons. Where do such facts come from? It is impossible to say without getting into the sphere of dishonest manipulations. The American press is bypassing the latest revelation in embarrassed silence, although it was supposed to sound the alarm. The well-known observer Joseph Harsch is one of the few who decided to disagree publicly with this absurdity. "You can arrive at that figure," he writes, "if you count against all the Soviet missiles only the land-based missiles which are under the command of American personnel. But both France and Britain also have nuclear weapons systems."

So what is the sense of juggling with the facts? And what goal has Washington set itself in putting forward, on the eve of the talks, a proposal it knows to be unacceptable to the Soviet side?

First, the speech on foreign policy problems was planned above all as a major propaganda event. Inside the country, as the economic situation deteriorates, the channeling of resources from the civilian into the military sector is causing increasing dissatisfaction. One proof of this is the sharp fall in the President's popularity registered by recent public opinion polls. And the attempt to represent the participants in West European antiwar marches as naive or as social renegades who do not understand state interests proved to be self-deception. Even Joseph Luns, secretary general of the Atlantic alliance, considered it necessary, during a trip to Washington, to warn that the movement against nuclear weapons goes far "beyond the bounds of the left wing" and that Europeans "are much more frightened by the NATO weapons not yet deployed than by weapons which the Russians have had for many years." Washington came up against a crisis of confidence in its policy which it was no longer possible to hush up or ignore. "The peace supporters in Europe made Reagan take the stage at the National Press Club holding the dove of peace," the Washington POST noted.

It is characteristic that Defense Secretary Weinberger is the author of the American plan. And the idea of renaming the SALT talks the START talks (Strategic Arms Reduction Talks) comes from Richard Pipes, "famous" for another proposal -- that of declaring war on the USSR unless it renounces its ideological and social principles....

The Pentagon's Nuclear Theater

When the President speaks of the possibility of an "exchange of strikes using tactical (nuclear) weapons," and his secretary of state talks about a "demonstration" nuclear explosion as if it were something commonplace, it is not a question of a slip of the tongue or dreaming aloud. It is public discussion of plans arising from Directive 59 on "limited nuclear war," and Europe has been chosen as the first theater for such a war.

Whereas formerly strategic concepts made provision for preventing nuclear war or for ways of applying the means of retribution, today the talk is of waging such a war and of first-strike facilities. Herein lies the essence of the changes in American strategic thinking. Herein lies the meaning of the "rearming of America" announced by the present administration and the program for the "modernization" of NATO's armed forces adopted at the 1978 Washington session. "The capability to wage war is a basic, integral part of deterrence," says James Wade, a high-ranking Pentagon spokesman.

Attention should be drawn to the following fact. In the mid-fifties the first consignments of nuclear warheads were sent to West Europe. These weapons were intended to inflict strikes on population centers in the USSR and its allied countries. Some 7 years later, after a special study carried out on the instructions of then Defense Secretary Robert McNamara, the Pentagon came to the conclusion that "there is no such thing as tactical nuclear war in the sense of systematic targeted operations. Research shows that the first spasm of destruction will lead to the annihilation of airfields -- which are usually close to major cities -- headquarters and concentrations of troops. General collapse and paralysis will follow immediately." Perhaps for this reason R. McNamara ordered the number of tactical nuclear warheads in West Europe to be limited to 7,000, although the original plans did not envisage any limits.

Things are different now. H. Kissinger's 1979 statement to the effect that the United States does not intend to use strategic weapons to defend its allies was the first official warning of the birth of the European version of the "flexible response" doctrine. It is apposite to recall that it was at that time that the neutron bomb appeared, described by presidential candidate R. Reagan as "the first weapon in a long time that is capable of easily, economically changing the balance of forces." Then in 1979 the decision was made to deploy the Pershing II's and Tomahawks -- cruise missiles -- in West Europe.

Henry Kissinger, during his time in governmental Washington, should be regarded as the godfather of the Tomahawks. At that time he regarded cruise missiles as the trump card at the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks. There was no discussion of their military application. Everything changed when the technical development of the new weapon was completed and the question of mass production arose. It was then that the fuss was created over the Soviet medium-range missiles previously regarded as a legitimate counterweight to NATO's forward-based forces.

The main arguments in favor of deploying the Pershing II's and Tomahawks were the range of the new missiles, making it possible to hit targets in the Soviet Union from the territory of the FRG, Britain or Italy some 5-6 minutes after launch, and also their high accuracy. That means that the United States wants to have deployed on other people's territory the means of reliably destroying hardened military targets like the Soviet ICBM's. And that is a function of first-strike facilities.

The doctrine of "limited nuclear war" means nuclear conflagration in Europe. And the Pershings and Tomahawks are the means of kindl ng that conflagration. Within the framework of the doctrines which now exist in the Pentagon and NATO there is no suitable answer to the problem of European security. We are faced with a rapidly widening gulf between the hopes West Europeans have pinned on Washington and NATO and the realities of their policy.

WARSAW PACT MEETING LIKELY TO OCCUR IN MOSCOW

LD161838 Hamburg DPA in German 1823 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Text] Moscow, 16 Dec (DPA) -- A Soviet source today confirmed that a meeting of East bloc leaders will take place in Moscow on the occasion of Leonid Brezhenv's 75th birthday. It is generally expected that Polish party leader Wojciech Jaruzelski will come to Moscow. It is still not clear whether the meeting will take place on Friday, the eve of the birthday, or on Saturday. A summit meeting proper on account of the Polish situation is almost ruled out. But it is possible that a joint declaration would express the desire for a peaceful solution of the Polish crisis and the continuation of East-West detente, informed sources added.

NOVOYE VREMYA ANALYZES PRAGUE JOURNAL MEETING

PM151627 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 49, 4 Dec 81 pp 10-11

[Boris Vesnin article: "Peace, Detente, Disarmament and the Communists" -- capitalized passages published in boldface type]

[Excerpts] A meeting of 90 communist, workers and revolutionary-democratic parties was held in Prague 24-27 November. The work of the theoretical and informational journal PROBLEMY MIRA I SOTSIALIZMA was discussed. What comment can be made on this event?

Communists and peace: the problem of peace and communists' responsibility -- such, essentially, was the meeting's basic theme. One can, of course, ask: How can that be? Did the agenda not envisage the discussion of just one question -- the journal's work? Yes, the agenda had been composed in just that way. Some speakers (one or two) did actually restrict themselves to remarks on the work of the journal itself, or, rather, its editorial apparatus. But all the others reasoned differently; when speaking about the journal, we CANNOT fail to talk about those vital problems about which it must write. And what problem now deserves more attention than that of peace?

What specifically was said in connection with this problem? Of course, it is impossible to set out here a discussion which took 4 days and in which dozens of speakers participated. But one can try to pick out the main points.

FIRST, what the majority of the meeting's participants spoke about: THE ESSENCE OF THE PRESENT WORLD SITUATION, THE REASONS FOR ITS EXACERBATION AND THOSE TO BLAME FOR ITS DETERIORATION. The speakers demonstrated, with the aid of a large amount of specific materials, that:

-- The essence of the present situation is the intensification and exacerbation of the struggle between two lines in world politics: the line of peace, peaceful coexistence, detente and disarmament, which is upheld by world socialism and by all democratic forces, and the line of confrontation and arms race which is backed by imperialism and primarily U.S. imperialism.

-- The source of the deterioration of the situation is imperialism, which is trying to take "social revenge," to check the further deepening of the general crisis of capitalism and to regain lost positions and its sway over the wealth and potential of the developing countries' peoples.

-- The view has perceptibly come to the fore in U.S. foreign policy, A. Gyenes, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, said in this connection, according to which the capitalist world's interests may be safeguarded primarily by military means. Hence, the broad arms programs and the buildup of the U.S. military presence in the world....

-- The North American imperialists are trying to stifle popular revolutions by means of military counterrevolution, the Salvadoran Communist Party delegate stated.

The analysis was a clear, class analysis. And it is understandable that many of the participants in the meeting persistently stressed the need to convey this clear analysis to the broad working masses and that they noted that this was an important task of PROBLEMY MIRA I SOTSIALIZMA. The special urgency of this task, said E. Scharf, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Austria, is connected with the fact that by no means everyone, not even all the participants in the peace movement, clearly understand who bears the responsibility for the adventurist arms race and the exacerbation of international contradictions. As a result of the activity of anti-Soviet propaganda, the conviction is now quite widespread that the responsibility for this is borne equally by both the United States and the USSR. Now, however, E. Scharf noted, people recognize more clearly the difference between Washington's arrogant policy and the Soviet Union's foreign policy which is oriented toward detente and guided by the principles of peaceful coexistence.

The SECOND feature widely noted in the speeches of the Prague meeting's participants was the PROVISION ON THE HISTORIC ROLE OF WORLD SOCIALISM AND THE SOVIET UNION AND ITS POLICY AS GENUINE GUARANTORS OF PEACE.

"In different circumstances it would be superfluous to make special mention of the Soviet Union's role as a bulwark of peace on earth," said the first speaker, J. Bergstein, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Argentina, "but now we deem it necessary to reiterate this truth. Where would the world be now without the help of the socialist countries headed by the Soviet Union? What would have happened to the countries which won their independence in recent decades? Can he who considers himself a Marxist-Leninist believe that imperialism is capable of taking into account the people's right to self-determination? By dint of all this we believe that the theme connected with questions of peace and the socialist countries' role in the international arena must remain an object of the journal's special attention."

Most of the other contributors expressed these thoughts too. Common to their speeches was the idea that, under present-day conditions, opposition to anti-Sovietism is an especially important task of an ideological character and is closely connected with the struggle for peace. The discussion on this theme was given further edge by the speech of the Japan Communist Party's representative, who expressed the opinion that the struggle against anti-Sovietism is an illegal [nepravomernyy] phenomenon and claimed that this term is a remnant of the outmoded idea that the USSR is allegedly the "center" of the communist movement. The speakers rejected this approach in a well-argued way.

"Czechoslovak communists believe," V. Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of CPCZ Central Committee, said, "that at present the responsibility of our parties for actively supporting the Soviet Union's consistent peace-loving policy, for a fair representation of its position and role in the world and for exposing the falseness of the campaign on the so-called 'Soviet military threat' is increasing. Underestimating this, or trying to appear neutral, means in fact giving scope to bourgeois propaganda and creating an opportunity for imperialist interference and often for direct pressure and blackmail."

H. Winston, national chairman of the CPUSA, stated for his part that speaking the truth about socialism now means opposing the onslaught of an inveterate and mendacious anti-Sovietism wh' 'h is at present the quintessence of anticommunism.

THIRD the common idea expressed at the Prague conference by representatives of the fraternal parties touched on the NEED TO INTENSIFY THE REBUFF TO IMPERIALISM AND ITS AGGRESSIVE POLICY AND DEVELOP THE MASSES' POWERFUL ACTIONS SO AS TO STOP THE ARMS RACE AND BEGIN THE PROCESS OF REDUCING ARMS.

In this connection the participants paid great attention to the speech by B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, who expounded in detail the essence of the efforts being undertaken now by the CPSU and the Soviet state to achieve an improvement in world affairs. B.N. Ponomarev dwelt, in particular, on the significance of the results of the visit to the FRG by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium: "The Soviet Union's new initiatives put forward by L.I. Brezhnev are graphic evidence of a realistic and businesslike approach and not of a verbal propagandist approach to the solution of the problem of nuclear arms in Europe. The USSR is guided here by the prospect of transforming the whole of Europe into a nonnuclear zone. Such an approach presents a striking contrast to the line of those who venture to view the European Continent as a field for a 'limited nuclear war' and as a firing ground for 'demonstration' or 'preventive' nuclear explosions."

The meeting participants paid much attention to the results of L.I. Brezhnev's visit to Bonn and the new proposals made by him there. In just a few days, H. Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, said, for example, that the peoples of the world were given very graphic evidence of the consistent Leninist peace policy, the policy of socialism.

In this connection many delegates spoke of the remarkable, truly inimitable contribution to the cause of consolidating peace which Leonid Ilich Brezhnev is making by his activity. "It is not merely communists but even people far removed from us who are realizing the significance of the peace policy being pursued with unparalleled steadfastness by the Soviet party's Leninist Central Committee and its general secretary, Comrade Brezhnev," said O. Millas, member of the Political Commission and the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Chile.

The representatives both of communists and of revolutionary democrats described in their speeches the powerful antiwar movements developing in their countries. It is well known that the supporters of the U.S. and NATO policy are trying to explain away these movements by referring to the "intrigues of Moscow." The conference delegates showed that this movement is, in fact, the personal, independent response of broad strata of the population in the West to a situation which has emerged as a consequence of the U.S. administration's adventurist policy. The conference participants listened with interest to the speech of Jan Debrouwere, member of the Central Committee Politburo of the Communist Party of Belgium, who noted that his party views the growth in the antiwar movements in conjunction with the deepening crisis of capitalism which is exposing the old system's inability to solve in the peoples' interests the problems facing humanity. In this context, Debrouwere said, we are noticing an increase in the struggle for peace and disarmament and in defense of the fruits of European detente, against the deployment of nuclear missiles in West Europe and for the transformation of the entire continent into a region without nuclear weapons.

Of course, those who spoke from the Prague meeting's rostrum did not restrict themselves to European problems alone. The discussion touched on all the world's "trouble spots" and all crisis situations. And this is natural: Communists cannot omit from their field of vision even one point on the globe where the peoples are subjected to imperialism's threats or aggression, pressure or persecution. It is indicative, however, that the delegates representing these very peoples spoke persistently about Europe and the need to rebuff the U.S. and NATO missile plans, since it is here, the speakers believed, that the most dangerous, most terrible seat of a new war may emerge.

It is important to note that the broadest unity could be registered among the speakers on all the main problems listed. Expressing the opinion of their parties, they said that these themes must also be the journal's main themes. Here, in this field, an ideological offensive must be launched against imperialism's positions.

Of course, in addition to the common viewpoints, differing, even contentious, ones were also expressed. This is not surprising -- there were 90 parties.

They are all working under different conditions, in different situations. It is understandable that their views cannot coincide. The speakers noted the need to treat the differences in stances attentively, to take them into account and discuss them calmly and without prejudice. As for the deliberately fallacious views, they were massively rebuffed.

The discussion of the work of PROBLEMY MIRA I SOTSIALIZMA showed that the communist movement in our time is a big, mighty force. By exploiting all its potential (which is tremendous) and strengthening its unity, it can and must solve the main task and fulfill its basic mission at the present stage of historical development -- to strengthen security, consolidate detente and ensure a peaceful life for future generations.

PACT DEFENSE MINISTERS ACTIVITIES IN MOSCOW

PM141029 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 4 Dec 81 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Wreath Laying"]

[Text] The participants in the Moscow session of the Warsaw Pact states' Committee of Defense Ministers -- Army Gen D. Dzhurov, Bulgarian minister of national defense; Army Gen L. Czinege, Hungarian minister of defense; Army Gen H. Hoffmann, GDR minister of national defense; Armored Forces Gen F. Siwicki, chief of the Polish Army General Staff and Polish vice minister of national defense; Lt Gen C. Olteanu, Romanian minister of national defense; Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, USSR defense minister; Army Gen M. Dzur, CSSR minister of national defense; Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov, commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact states' Joint Armed Forces Staff -- have laid wreaths at the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum and the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier. Taking part in the wreathlaying were Marshal of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov, chief of the Armed Forces General Staff and USSR first deputy defense minister, and Army Gen A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate. Those taking part in the session of the Warsaw Pact states' Committee of Defense Minsiters visited the V.I. Lenin Kremlin office and apartment museum.

CEMA PANEL VIEWS STATISTICAL COOPERATION

PM081357 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Dec 81 p 5

[TASS report: "Complete Mutual Understanding"]

[Text] The 38th session of the CEMA Permanent Commission for Cooperation in Statistics has been held in Moscow. Taking part were delegations from the CEMA countries, as well as an SFRY delegation.

The results of a statistical analysis of certain aspects of the process of the gradual convergence and equalization of the CEMA countries' levels of economic development were discussed.

The commission examined progress in fulfilling a previously agreed program for the other CEMA countries to give practical assistance to the SRV in developing its state statistical service. A number of methodoligical materials were examined and approved, touching on statistical indicators elaborated with a view to further developing reciprocal statistical information among the CEMA countries.

The commission session took place in an atmosphere of friendship and complete mutual understanding.

PRAVDA EDITOR QUERIED ON FOREIGN, HOME AFFAIRS

PM161151 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 9 Dec 81 p 20

[Ismael Lopez Munoz undated interview in Madrid with PRAVDA editor Viktor Afanasyev: "USSR Does Not Regard PCE's Present Course as Positive"]

[Excerpt] Question: The purpose of your visit to Spain this time was to attend a debate on freedom of expression. This is a subject on which it is difficult to draw parallels between the West and the socialist countries. What we call news in our countries you call propaganda. What differences should you establish between the two terms?

Answer: Journalism in the Soviet Union is guided by the formula laid down by Lenin, the founder of PRAVDA; the principles he formulated ensure that the newspaper is at the same time informative, organizational and propagandist. The basic foundation is propaganda, which must be carried out to support the state's decisions, to help the party put these decisions into practice and to guide the public on crucial issues. The difference from the West stems from the fact that you use the news to report events. We use propaganda to interpret the phenomenon of the news. PRAVDA is the CPSU's organ, and obviously our newspaper interprets the news from the party standpoint, unlike the bourgeois press, which tries to disguise the news to suit the ends of the ruling class. In this regard we serve the interests of the workers, peasants and intelligentsia.

Question: Nevertheless, PRAVDA ignores news which could be interesting for readers, such as, most recently, the incidents among ethnic groups in the Caucasus.

Answer: I assure you that this news was published in the local newspaper. PRAVDA did not consider it suitable, because it was not a salient event. In the Soviet Union we have resolved the problem of our country's 100 nationalities at the national level. Minor problems such as the one you mentioned, caused by certain elements which maintain historical roots, are merely incidental.

Spain's Imminent NATO Membership Worries Us

Question: How does a political analyst such as yourself interpret the Spanish political events of 23 February?

Answer: The situation in Spain is complicated. Francoism did not end with Franco. Its politicians and public institutions, such as the army, are still standing and have not been idle, as can be seen. However, as far as I am concerned, the most dangerous aspect is that groups of young people are following them, perhaps because they see in these activities a possible solution to unemployment and the lack of jobs.

Question: How do you view relations between Spain and the Soviet Union at the moment?

Answer: The USSR is well aware of what Spain represents and has much respect for the Spanish people. Throughout both countries' history there have never been any unpleasant moments, except for the involvement of the Blue Division [reference to Spanish troops who fought alongside German troops on Russian front during World War II]. On the other hand, our generation learned to combat fascism from the example provided by the Spanish Republicans.

Now we are worried by Spain's imminent entry into NATO. The arguments regarding threats to Spain are unconvincing. Let us remember Greece which, despite having joined NATO, experienced the colonels' coup. NATO did not save Greece from the rightwing forces' reaction, but rather the contrary.

If Spain does take this step, it will be an element of mistrust for the USSR. We want you as a friendly and neutral country, and we regret that you are joining the Atlantic bloc -- a bloc which we consider an enemy.

Question: The Soviet Union has not officially specified whether, during a visit to Moscow in December 1977 by a Spanish Socialist Workers Party [PSOE] delegation headed by Felipe Gonzalez, any secret document to prevent NATO membership was signed. As a CPSU representative, what do you know about this?

Answer: This information is untrue. It is false and provocative. What is true is that we maintain friendly relations with the PSOE. We cooperate and coincide in parallel stances in foreign policy. But we are separated by differing objectives and tasks. The only major issue on which we maintain contact concerns the priority of safeguarding world peace.

Purges an Internal Matter

Question: What is the present state of CPSU-PCE relations?

Answer: They cannot be called normal. Some Spanish Communist leaders have repeatedly made anti-Soviet statements. We are somewhat concerned because the PCE's course cannot be called positive. We hope that these relations will improve. Among grassroots Spanish communists the attitude toward our country and our party is very friendly.

Question: What is your opinion regarding the recent purges within the PCE?

Answer: That is an internal matter, though we would like to see a powerful PCE that wields influence in society. Whatever our present relations with the leaders, we want Spanish communists to be numerous and strong. Of course, in your country the communists are the people closest to us in spirit.

Rejuvenation of Staff

Question: Apart from the broader international problems on which the USSR negotiates with the US and the other Western countries, we would like to konw the present stance on Poland and Afghanistan.

Answer: The situation in Poland is difficult. The crisis has not yet bottomed out. Some hopeful trends are now emerging. There is a separation of forces and there is a power struggle even within the Solidarity trade union, though the extremist wing, which is trying to pursue the disintegration of society, is still very strong. Nevertheless, the vast majority of the population wants to work and to put an end to the disorder. As far as the USSR is concerned, we have always supported Poland and we will continue along this line, and although in the present situation the Soviet Union has problems regarding foodstuffs and a shortage of meat, butter and milk, we will maintain our financial aid and will supply it with other kinds of commodities, such as gasoline, iron or cotton. What we cannot do is take charge of feeding a country of 36 million inhabitants.

With regard to Afghanistan, we have already stated our position on other occasions. We want a political solution. But the West seems unwilling. An attempt was made through the United Nations, but the Americans interfered and gave $2 billion to Pakistan to maintain the Afghan guerrillas' struggle. We will do our utmost to achieve a peaceful and neutral Afghanistan. But we have a long border with that country and cannot tolerate an enemy on the other side.

Question: On 19 December the USSR's head of state will be 75. By the laws of nature, one day someone else will guide your country's destiny. What will happen in the Soviet Union then, and who will be his replacement?

Answer: Everything is prepared for and the party Central Committee will decide. On his recent FRG visit Brezhnev looked very healthy. Moreover, nothing is left to chance. A process of rejuvenation of our leadership staff is at present under way. Recently five deputy chairmen of the Council of Ministers were appointed -- none of them over 50. However, we Soviets wish Brezhnev all possible good health.

NATO'S LUNS ASSAILED FOR ANTI-SOVIET 'LIES'

PM161521 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 1 Dec 81 p 3

[A. Golts article under the rubric "Notes Apropos": "Mr Luns' Wicked Fairytales"]

[Text] "The more monstrous the lie, the more readily people will believe it." This propaganda postulate of a deranged fuehrer seems to be very close to the heart of the ex-Nazi Luns, who is now NATO secretary general.

Now that far higher-ranking Western figures are stooping to cheap distortions and manipulations, Luns seems to have decided that he should be top dog in this department at least. He did not have long to wait for a suitable opportunity. The French newspaper LIBERATION asked him for an interview. It might have been a run-of-the-mill affair, with the NATO politicians' usual complaints about "West Europe's defenselessness in the face of the Soviet military threat" and persistent calls for "NATO arms upgrading." But Luns would not have been Luns if he had confined himself to this.

While not altogether abandoning NATO's stock passages, he spiced them with pronouncements which Baron Muenchhausen himself would have envied.

It is only natural that the NATO secretary general, like any true-blue Atlanticist, is most annoyed at the antiwar movement in West Europe. Luns is not original in saying: "There is no doubt that the demonstrations against Euromissiles are organized by the Russians." You would like proof? Certainly: "The pacifist movements put forward the same arguments as Soviet Russia. These movements do not protest against Russia...." Here you have a brilliant example of Lun's logic. Mr Luns is apparently convinced that West Europeans are incapable of realizing for themselves how they are threatened by the deployment of U.S. Pershing and cruise missiles.

Luns himself is conscious of the shakiness of such "reasoning," or, more properly, sophistry. So he decided to bolster it with the following "fact": "The Soviet ambassador to the Netherlands was decorated by his government for managing to create in the country strong opposition to the neutron bomb. This is not a figment of my imagination: "It is stated in the Decoration Order." In short, if you are going to lie, do it in style. Needless to say, asking this latter-day Muenchhausen to give the date of publication of this fictitious order decorating a Soviet ambassador for interfering in a host country's internal affairs is asking the impossible.

But he did not stop there. Without batting an eyelid the NATO secretary general said that if any organization is defending world peace it is his beloved North Atlantic bloc: "NATO does a very great deal for peace. It organizes reliable defense." An irrefutable argument, is it not? Only for some reason millions of inhabitants of the old world who are demanding a stop to the aggressive policy of NATO's bosses are in no hurry to agree. According to Luns, of course, all these millions of people have been "deceived by the Russians!"

He rounded off the interview with yet another terrible fairytale about the "treacherous Russians." They take such a hard line at the negotiating table, he maintained, that the poor Americans are forced to make concession after concession with nothing in return. In short, you can only negotiate with them from a position of strength.

What, one wonders, prompts a public figure with any pretensions to respectability to fill the pages of a newspaper with such a heap of make-believe mixed up with the most die-hard anti-Sovietism ("If Russia had a monopoly on nuclear weapons we would not be having this conversation")?

Maybe there is more to it than mere political thoughtlessness. When faced with the need to give straight answers to the complex questions involved in the world politics, the NATOites prefer to avoid answering.

PRAVDA DESCRIBES NATO SESSIONS IN BRUSSELS

Military Planning Committee

FM161047 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Dec 81 p 5

[TASS report: "Gamble on Militarization"]

[Text] Brussels, 8 Dec -- The 2-day session of the NATO Military Planning Committee began today at the NATO headquarters in Evere. Taking part in it are the defense ministers and top-ranking officers of 13 of the bloc's countries (except France and Iceland). The session is discussing questions of the buildup of nuclear and conventional armaments and the annual increase in military budgets, on which Washington is particularly insisting.

As usual NATO circles are trying to justify the bloc's course toward the further buildup of the arms race with the myth of the alleged "Soviet military threat." Adm R. Falls, chairman of the NATO Military Planning Committee, who delivered a report at the session on the correlation of armed forces and armaments between East and West, did not hesitate in his choice of methods not only to distort the true situation in this sphere but to ascribe "aggressive intentions" to the Soviet Union.

The session's concluding communique contains calls for the further buildup of military expenditure and the increase of arms production. Here, as the document particularly points out, the financial difficulties the Western countries are experiencing should in no way serve as grounds for delaying the arms race. And this despite the fact that in 1981 the West European NATO countries' expenditure totalled $80 billion.

The communique admits that the rapid rates at which the NATO bloc is building up its armaments not only fail to meet with support but are encountering mounting resistance from the population of the West European countries. It is no accident that the concluding communique twice calls for an intensification of the conditioning of West European public opinion by propaganda in a spirit that suits the NATO ruling clique.

NATO Council

FM151605 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Dec 81 p 5

[Text] Brussels, 10 Dec (TASS) -- The NATO Council's 2-day winter session, in which the foreign ministers of the 15 countries that belong to this bloc are participating, opened here today. The session's work, it is pointed out here, will be affected to a considerable extent by the serious contradictions which exist in relations among the members of the North Atlantic alliance.

As the defense ministers' sessions within the framework of the Eurogroup and the NATO Military Planning Committee have already shown, certain countries are experiencing serious concern over the infringement of their national interests in line with the U.S. and NATO military doctrines, and also in connection with the intention of Washington and the bloc's leaders to achieve the deployment of new American medium-range nuclear missiles on the territory of a number of West European countries.

The fact that the NATO Military Planning Committee was unable to adopt a final document was unprecedented in the entire existence of this bloc. A. Papandreou, prime minister and minister of national defense of Greece, refused to sign the communique and quit the committee session as the final document did not include a provision which would guarantee mutual nonaggression among NATO members. Greece was demanding this in view of the tension of its relations with Turkey.

A. Papandreou made a number of statements and gave interviews in Brussels. He emphasized Greece's intention to suspend the fulfillment of its commitments relating to membership of NATO's military organization. As observers close to leading NATO circles reported, during the Military Planning Committee session the Greek leader spoke out against the deployment of nuclear arms on his country's territory and also in favor of creating a nuclear-free zone in the Balkans and, in the long term, throughout Europe. The attempts of the American emissaries in Brussels -- U.S. Secretary of State A. Haig and Defense Secretary C. Weinberger -- to make Greece "see reason" essentially came to nothing.

Late at night NATO Secretary General J. Luns held a special press conference, devoting it to exaggerating the thesis of the notorious "Soviet threat." At the same time he was forced virtually to admit the failure of the Military Planning Committee's work.

Brussels, 10 Dec -- At the NATO headquarters today the participants in the session of the North Atlantic bloc's council, which is being held here -- the foreign ministers of 15 countries -- signed a protocol on Spain's admission to NATO membership. The protocol on Spain's admission to NATO must now be ratified by the parliaments of the bloc member countries.

SOVIET VICTORY OVER FASCISM: LESSON FOR NATO

LD011500 Moscow TASS in English 1426 GMT 1 Dec 81

[Text] Moscow, 1 Dec, TASS -- "From the historical viewpoint the battle for Moscow was not a usual fight between troops of two states clashing for some cause. It was a general battle for the destiny of the entire mankind, for the future of peoples on all continents," points out the newspaper LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in its issue of December 2.

"Nobody can deny," the article points out, "that it was the Soviet Union which saved Western Europe in the Second World War. This is an indisputable fact, about which no honest person can forget. Meanwhile everybody can see that the governments of the United States and the West European NATO member countries are today feverishly arming themselves against the Soviet Union, thus turning the same Western Europe into a nuclear jumping off ground. It is also known that veteran officers of Nazi Wehrmacht are participating today jointly with the American and British generals in mapping out aggressive strategic plans against the USSR."

"No wonder that the Soviet people, above all those who have gone through the war, are indignant today," the newspaper goes on to write. "The present-day leading American and British politicians would be well-advised to remember what happened in 1941 and think of what they are themselves doing in 1981. In looking at their present-day course, one cannot help asking whether it is a loss of memory, or something even worse."

Stressing that fascism could not cope with socialism and that it failed to make the decisive step on the way to conquering the world, to capture Moscow, the newspaper article writes in conclusion: "But did the present-day Pentagon strategists and NATO generals ever think about the lessons of that battle? Yes, there has been a fundamental change in military equipment over the 40 years. In 1941 there were neither cruise and Pershing missiles, nor transcontinental missiles and atomic warheads. But the Socialist Soviet people, who do not intend to attack anyone, but know how to defend themselves, have defended themselves before and are doing so now!"

UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY APPOINTS SECRETARY GENERAL

LD151828 Moscow TASS in English 1656 GMT 15 Dec 81

[Text] New York, 15 Dec, TASS -- On the recommendation of the Security Council, the UN General Assembly has today appointed Javier Perez de Cuellar (Peru) as UN secretary general for the next term of five years -- from January 1, 1982 to December 31, 1986.

Until recently, Javier Perez de Cuellar has held the post of UN deputy secretary general. Previously he held the posts of Peru's ambassador to some countries.

Brezhnev's Congratulations

LD171010 Moscow TASS in English 0825 GMT 17 Dec 81

[Text] Moscow, 17 Dec, TASS -- Leonid Brezhnev, the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, has sent a telegram to Javier Perez de Cuellar. The telegram reads:

"I sincerely congratulate you on the appointment as secretary general of the United Nations.

"I hope that in this high post you will promote in every way the accomplishment of the main task under the Charter by the United Nations -- to rid the present and future generations of the calamity of war and to safeguard reliable peace. It is precisely this, intensive actions to end the arms race and to avert nuclear war, that the peoples expect from the United Nations.

"The efforts by the United Nations and its secretary general for the maintenance of international peace and security will continue enjoying the support of the Soviet Union."

AID POLICY COMPARED TO THAT OF U.S., ALLIES

PM161003 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 40, Dec 81, Signed to Press 30 Nov 81 p 21

[V. Polyakov article under the rubric "In the World of Capitalism": "U.S. Economic Expansion and Developing Countries"]

[Excerpt] The Soviet Union does not support the United States and its allies in their attempts to use aid to assert the supremacy of imperialist powers in developing countries. The USSR advocates aid to young states to help them assert their political and economic independence and to enhance the peoples' culture and well-being. This is the policy that was reflected in the 26th CPSU Congress decisions. They state:

"A mutually advantageous exchange of commodities and all-around economic, scientific, technical and other ties between the Soviet Union and developing countries are to be developed on a long-term basis. These countries are to continue to be given economic and technical assistance in constructing industrial enterprises and energy, agricultural and other projects helping to strengthen their economic and political independence."

Bourgeois propaganda conceals concrete facts of the USSR's disinterested economic aid to young states. In recent years the U.S. economic press, for example, has carried virtually no articles shedding light on the efforts of the Soviet Union and other CEMA members to create modern industry in developing states. However, a CEMA Secretariat report recently disseminated at the United Nations convincingly shows how valuable cooperation with the CEMA states is for countries which have embarked on the path of independence.

As of 1 January 1981, 680 modern enterprises had been constructed in developing countries with the USSR's assistance. They include the following:

For production of:

Electricity, total capacity	7.4 million kilowatts
Cast iron	10.7 million tons
Steel	9.7 million tons
Rolled metal	7.5 million tons

For extraction of:

Iron ore	13.0 million tons
Oil	11.6 million tons
Coal	4.8 million tons

"Among the projects completed in past years," L.I. Brezhnev said at the 26th CPSU Congress, "there are many major or even leading ones in terms of the economy of the corresponding countries. They include, for example, the Ath-Thawrah hydroelectric complex in Syria, which produces more than 70 percent of the electricity generated in the country, the second stage of a metallurgical plant in Algeria, which increased its capacity to 2 million tons of steel, an enterprise to extract 2.5 million tons of bauxites in Guinea, and so forth."

All these hundreds of enterprises do not belong to the Soviet Union but are the national property of the particular countries and serve their peoples. Enterprises constructed with the assistance of the USSR and other socialist countries have helped a number of young states to free themselves from imports of important products or to become exporters of them.

Many other examples could be cited. They confirm over and over again that the USSR's stand on questions of establishing a new economic order is positive and meets the developing countries' requirements and needs. Young states see the USSR as a country which helps them, as far as it is able, to acquire economic independence. At the same time the United States and other developed capitalist states are continuing under the flag of aid the imperialist policy of robbing developing countries and are plundering their national resources.

BEIJING'S TERRITORIAL-EXPANSION METHODS EXAMINED

BK161336 Moscow in Hindi to India 1400 GMT 10 Dec 81

[Text] In connection with the beginning of the Sino-Indian talks in Beijing, Indian newspapers are comparing the views of the two sides on the border issue, which is the most important item in their agenda. Our commentator Viktor (Chakov) writes:

The Indian press and papers raise the question as to how China's border problem with India and other Asian countries came into being. There had been no such problem before. At the Bandung conference of Afro-Asian nations in 1955, PRC Prime Minister Zhou Enlai said that China has no claim on the territories of neighboring countries. [words indistinct] on the boundaries of Asian nations.

Most of the Asian nations have their centuries-old history. China's historically established boundaries with India and other neighboring countries were marked by agreements at the end of the last century and the beginning of this century. Looking at the territories with varied features, it seems that overall demarcation of China's boundaries with neighboring countries was based on geographical points, rivers and mountains. China's boundary dispute with India and other neighboring countries came about artifically by the Beijing hegemonists' making illegal claims on neighboring territories. As a result of diplomatic and provocative activities, China became involved in armed conflicts with several countries, including India, toward the end of the sixties and the beginning of the seventies. Observers in India and in other Asian countries noted that the Beijing leaders planned arms buildups at the borders of neighboring countries.

In the first phase, maps described as "topographical aggression", were printed in which some full and specific areas of neighboring countries were included in China or were marked illegally as its own territories. These maps and the statements made by Mao Zedong indicated that the Beijing authorities lay claim to an area of about 10 million sq kms, which is more than the area of Indochina. They lay claim to the entire territories of 11 Asian nations and also the specific terrorities of 8 other countries. Beijing makes claim to 130,000 sq kms of Indian territory. Along with the publication of make-believe maps, so-called historical studies were also conducted with a view to proving the authenticity of Maoist claims over foreign lands.

Everybody knows that China developed trade with southeast and south Asian countries during the medieval period. Chinese historians proved the fact that the [words indistinct] who does not know that India has exerted very deep cultural influences on the Southeast Asian countries during the centuries. But Beijing hypocrites, by distorting this very fact, present it as a proof that the people living in the northeastern region of India belonged to southeast Asian tribes, and the Beijing authorities call them members of the Chinese family. The Chinese propagandists, trying to instigate secessionist feelings among Burmese and Lao hilltribes and northeastern Indian and Nepalese tribes, speak of the great Chinese family and exploit them. A more dangerous aspect is that Chinese advisers give training to secessionist groups in camps situated within China, equip them with arms and then send them to south and southeast Asian nations.

The Beijing authorities, buy the end of the 50's, adopted various means to send their troops and insurgents clandestinely into the countries on which they made territorial claims. The secret occupation of various [words indistinct] territories of Burma, India and some other countries started, and consequently armed confrontations again began with the neighbors. The Sino-Indian clash in the Himalayan region in 1959 turned into an unrestrained war between the two countries in 1962, and as a result China occupied 37,000 sq km of Indian territory. The 1962 war showed that China's topographical aggression and its tireless efforts to prove the historical legitimacy of its rights to the territories of neighboring countries are directly related to its [words indistinct] interference in the sovereign countries of Asia.

Even today the Beijing leaders try to adopt a policy of force toward neighboring countries. The occupation of the Paracel Islands by Chinese forces in January 1974 and China's aggression on Vietnam in February-March of 1979 prove this fact. Because of hegemonistic claims by Chinese leaders on the territories of the neighboring countries and their claim to the right to teach a lesson to a sovereign state of Southeast Asia, China's relations with most of the neighboring countries, including India, became strained.

Of course, lately China has expressed its desire to improve its relations with India. Will any concrete step be taken in favor of this statement? Will Chinese forces leave the occupied Indian territories? Will China's interference in the northeastern region of India stop? The Indian people expect that in the Sino-Indian talks in Beijing a clear and straightforward answer to these and other questions will be given.

Infiltration of Kashmir

BK171143 Moscow in Hindi to India 1130 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Text] According to reports from India, China has sent some divisions especially trained in mountain warfare to the Gilgit region. Large quantities of military hardware have also been sent there. Our commentator Vladimir Belov writes:

Beijing is increasing the strength of its forces in the Pakistan-held territory of the Indian states of Jammu and Kashmir. It is well known that the Chinese militarists were making use of this area long ago during the construction of the strategic Karakoram highway. It was during the construction of the highway that Chinese troops reached Kashmir and set up weapons-storage and training centers for the saboteours near the highway. Beijing installed rocket launchers in this area and is currently engaged in the construction of six air force bases at which nuclear-weapons carrying F-16 aircraft will be based. The first consignment of these planes will be dispatched by the Pentagon to Pakistan next year.

India has expressed grave concern over the development of this dangerous situation. The HINDUSTAN TIMES writes: China's military infiltration poses a serious threat to India's security. There is justification for this statement because the area adjoins India, and it was from there that Beijing and Islamabad have attacked India on several occasions.

Bearing this in mind, the large-scale military preparations of Pakistan and China in Kashmir are all the more dangerous. The policies pursued by the Chinese and Pakistani rulers remain anti-Indian and there should therefore not be any doubt as to which nation the Chinese arms in Kashmir will be used against.

The overall political situation in this region, which depends largely on India-Pakistan relations, has been badly affected by China's increased military interference in Kashmir. Kashmir is a very delicate issue and such interference has an adverse effect on India-Pakistan relations.

During the Simla conference in 1972 India and Pakistan pointed out that Kashmir is a bilateral issue and should be settled through mutual negotiations and by peaceful means. Therefore, the presence of foreign and anti-Indian troops in this delicate region contravenes the letter and spirit of the Simla agreement and placed impediments in the way of efforts to normalize relations between Delhi and Islamabad.

The open encouragement given by Pakistan's rulers to China's military infiltration into Kashmir raises doubts about their desire to develop goodneighborly relations with India.

Bases in Tibet

GF161720 [Editorial Report] Tashkent International Service in Uzbek at 1700 GMT on 15 December carries an unattributed commentary entitled "The Tibetans Demand the Return of Their Homeland." The radio states that the Tibetan Youth Congress in India, which has united over 10,000 Tibetan youths in exile, has appealed to the Indian Foreign Ministry regarding the question of Tibet, and has expressed anxiety over the PRC's intention not to discuss the question of the Tibetans' legal rights during the course of the talks between India and China.

The radio notes: "The anxiety expressed is not unfounded because it is common knowledge that even since PRC troops occupied Tibet, the PRC leaders have been avoiding discussion of the question of Tibetan rights. If an attempt is made to bring the truth to light, (?then the reason will be obvious). The conclusion drawn from an analysis of reports from Tibet and from the evidence provided by foreign witnesses is that Tibet is a (?suitable ground) for Beijing's attacks on neighboring countries. Actually, the PRC is establishing large military bases in Tibet. The PRC commanders are planning their attacks [words indistinct] from these bases."

Noting that PRC military units are setting up arms depots in Tibet and that even the shrines of the lamas have been turned into arms arsenals, the radio claims: "Work to set up missile ramps in a Tibetan region not far from India is continuing. About 90 missiles have already been installed in this area. These missiles have been directly aimed at neighboring countries."

Quoting a PRC official as saying earlier in the year that one of the PRC's significant objectives was to secure its borders with the help of the people living within the country, the radio concludes: "However, it is will known that the Tibetans categorically refuse to participate in Beijing's aggressive plans. In fact, they are expressing their opposition to the PRC leaders' attempts to turn their country into a military front."

IZVESTIYA Article

PM161013 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Dec 81 Morning Edition p 5

[L. Sergeyev article: "Beijing's 'Historical' Predilections"]

[Text] "Here is the border.... Everything you see over here, all that's mine, and even over there, that whole wood, shining blue, and everything beyond the wood, it's all mine," the famous Gogol character, the landowner Nozdrev, said. You cannot help recalling these words when you read the current flood of various articles in Chinese newspapers and academic journals, as well as certain literary works devoted to "substantiating" the Chinese leadership's territorial claims against neighboring states.

"Historical," "archeological," "ethnographic" and other "studies" keyed to particular dates -- though they sometimes appear for no apparent reason -- on the theme that vast areas of the Soviet Union "primordially belong" to China are particularly fashionable at the moment.

Here is one of the latest examples of this sort of thing. The journal LISHI YANJIU, which translates as "historical research," has come up with the claim that the Island of Sakhalin does "not legally" [protivopravno] belong to the Soviet Union. It tries to support this "revelation" by claiming that from the time of the T'ang Dynasty (7th-10th centuries) China maintained contacts with Sakhalin, and that from the 12th century the island "was governed by the Chinese authorities." And anyway, according to the journal, Sakhalin was discovered by Chinese in the 2d century B.C.

It is by no means just one island that is at issue. The extent of Beijing's claims on other countries' territory is far greater. Arbitrarily manipulating far-fetched "arguments" or simply inventing "facts" with a persistence worthy of some better application, Chinese "researchers" are finding increasingly extensive "grounds" for China's rights to territories that have been "torn away" or "lost."

For instance, where do you think Yermak and his band of Cossacks set off for 400 years ago? Do not be in too much of a hurry to give the answer that every schoolchild, of course, knows, and do not, whatever you do, hazard a guess. According to the latest Chinese notions, in 1581 "Ataman Yermak with 800 invaders" apparently "embarked on an invasion...of China." This was claimed in all seriousness as recently as 18 October 1981 in the newspaper GONGREN RIBAO.

Beijing is making territorial claims against not only the Soviet Union, but also many states in south and southeast Asia and the Middle and Far East. In all, China is claiming "ownership" of all or part of the territory of 19 countries -- an area, including waters, of over 10 million square kilometers.

Of course, to use ancient history to put forward new or to "legitimize" old territorial claims proves nothing except the expansionist appetites of the authors of these claims, for to embark on this course is to completely overturn all accepted notions concerning the modern world, state demarcation lines and historically formed existing borders. You have only to imagine for a second other countries following Beijing's example to see where this could lead, for according to China's current reasoning, the Portuguese, for instance, should long since have been given back the Island of Taiwan, equally well known in the world by its Portuguese name Formosa. And how then are we to view from this historical viewpoint the "crusades," the "great geographical discoveries" and the processes of the migration of peoples, not to mention events even further back in history? If such an approach were to prevail, the peoples of the world would simply have no choice but to abandon all their affairs and problems and spend all their time making territorial claims and counterclaims against one another, seeking out and inventing "historical arguments," each more fantastic than the last.

When Nozdrev's fanciful ideas began to enter the realm of absurdity, people would say to him: "Well, pal, you seem to have begun telling fibs now." In China, as we see, they are telling fibs -- and fibs of increasing size -- in connection with their "historical research," and although the widely publicized "four modernizations" may not be going all that well, work on the "modernization" of history is, as they say, going swimmingly.

The ballyhoo currently being fueled over Beijing's "historical rights" to territory belonging to neighboring states and the outright fabrication of various pieces of historical evidence on this score are the clearest indicators of the political climate in the country and of the mood of the Chinese leadership. This is yet more evidence of the great power hegemonist obsession of Mao's teaching, which, despite all the amendments and corrections, remains the linchpin and guide to action for the Beijing leaders in the foreign policy arena. And today, after the 6th CCP Central Committee plenum, Maoism in all its expansionist splendor is being used even more actively to whip up Great Han chauvinism and cultivate among the Chinese population, particularly among the young generation, feelings of animosity and hate toward other peoples.

Against this background the present "passion" for history, to which the Chinese have now abandoned themselves with such enthusiasm, is not merely ridiculous. "Historical research" is being carried out to suit the requirements of Beijing's hegemonist policy, which cannot fail to cause serious concern to the peoples of the world.

JAPANESE-CHINESE TRADE TALKS IN TOKYO ASSESSED

Kharkov Analysis

LD152246 Moscow TASS in English 1643 GMT 15 Dec 81

[By TASS news analyst Vasiliy Kharkov]

[Text] Moscow, 15 Dec, TASS -- The Japanese-Chinese ministerial meeting, which has opened in Tokyo today, is the second such representative intergovernmental meeting since the so-called "treaty of peace and friendship" was signed between the two countries more than three years ago. The Japan's business circles had radiant hopes for gaining broad access to the Chinese market. Over a short span of time contracts for the supply of equipment worth billions of yen were signed with China. They were encouraged by Peking's broadly publicised ambitious programme of "four modernizations". But under the pretext of "streamlining the economy" the Chinese leadership shortly began cancelling one big project after another. As a result China unilaterally cancelled contracts with Japan worth more than 300 billion yen. Thus China has proved to be a totally untrustworthy trade and economic partner, which has considerably hampered the Japanese-Chinese economic relations and adversely affected political relations.

In 1981 relations between Japan and China, as the Tokyo newspaper NIHON KEIZAI pointed out, have been unstable as never before. Beijing has made quite an effort to rectify the situation, promising to make up for the losses sustained by Japanese companies. But it has not succeeded in restoring the lost confidence. Since January Japanese exports to China have been steadily declining, and in October they were already 22.8 per cent down on the figure of the same period last year.

The situation in China itself has in no way contributed to an improvement of economic cooperation between the two countries. Capital investments have been considerably reduced, the recession in the heavy industry was five per cent even according to official statistics. In the first half of the year alone, construction was suspended of more than fifteen hundred projects. This has only further undermined distrust in the economic policy of the present Chinese leadership.

To restore confidence at least to some measure, the Chinese leaders have taken extraordinary measures. The recent session of the National People's Congress has passed a law on income tax on foreign companies giving them great financial privileges and an opportunity to exploit the cheap Chinese labour force. They are ready also for other concessions in order to get from the Japanese side new yen credits. But there are no guarantees that more than 300 billion yen, which the Chinese side is trying to get from Japan at the present meeting, are not destined to share the same fate as the previous contracts, since the session of the National People's Congress admitted that "the crisis situation in China's economy has not been eliminated."

Unlike the first meeting, which was held in Beijing last year, the current meeting of 13 leading Japanese and Chinese ministers is going to discuss apart from economic problems also political issues, in particular the situation in the Far East, in South-East Asia and the Korean Peninsula. In all evidence the participants in the meeting have on these issues better prospects for reaching "mutual understanding" and Beijing apparently hopes that a strengthening of political alliance with Tokyo will make the Japanese side more compliant as regards new credits.

Tsvetov Report

OW170511 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Text] The second Sino-Japanese ministerial conference has come to an end in Tokyo. Our correspondent Vladimir Tsvetov has filed the following report from Tokyo on the outcome of the conference:

The two sides reached an agreement on Japan's granting China a 300-billion-yen loan. We recall in this connection the first ministerial conference between Japan and China at which Chinese officials painted the rosiest possible picture of what the Chinese market would offer Japan. It was only 1 or 2 months after that conference, however, that China canceled plant contracts with Japan, thus inflicting heavy losses on Japanese producers and traders.

Japanese businesses are puzzled at the new loan accord. Their leaders feel that the various factors in China that caused the financial loss to Japan and damaged its image still remain in that country. Most important is the fact that China's political instability still continues and its economic plans are uncertain and unfeasible.

First, it was a political consideration that prompted Japan to grant China the new loan despite the risk involved. The Japanese Government is trying to help reinforce Deng Xiaoping's position in opening wide China's door to foreign capital -- that is, to capitalist productive relations. The Japanese authorities -- taking advantage of current U.S.-China relations, which have cooled off somewhat -- are attempting to infiltrate Chinese markets deeper than the Americans and to continue the capitalistic course of the Chinese economy.

In this attempt, however, Japan overlooked the most important fact -- that Deng Xiaoping's line encouraging capitalist relations of production has encountered strong opposition from regional party and government organizations. Many instances have been known of regional authorities not following Beijing's instructions at all. Furthermore, there are signs of Beijing's upper levels also proceeding slowly concerning activities advocated by Deng. Therefore, it should be said that the fate of the Japanese loan with its interest linked to the Deng Xiaoping regime is extremely uncertain.

During the Tokyo negotiations, the Chinese delegate heaped slanders on the USSR and its policies. In doing so, he sought to fan anti-Soviet feelings among the Japanese, drive a wedge in Soviet-Japanese relations and form an anti-Soviet alliance comprised of the United States, Japan and European and third-world countries. According to Japanese newspaper reports, however, Foreign Minister Sakurauchi responded to the Chinese delegate's speech by saying that the Soviet Union is Japan's important neighbor and that it is Japan's desire to develop a mutual understanding with it. Thus, the Japanese delegate refused to come in tune with China's blatant anti-Soviet attack.

PRAVDA: NEW JAPANESE CABINET FOLLOWS OLD COURSE

PM150857 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Dec 81 p 5

[Dispatch from Yuriy Vdovin under the rubric "Commentator's Column": "The Same Old Course"]

[Text] Tokyo -- Japanese Prime Minister Z. Suzuki has reshuffled his cabinet and the leadership of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party. Three-quarters of the government has been replaced. The three most senior party posts -- those of secretary general and chairman of the Executive and Political Councils -- have also changed hands. All the main government and party posts have been divided up between representatives of influential groupings headed by Suzuki himself, who is also LDP chairman, and K. Tanaka, currently on trial in connection with the Lockheed affair and not officially a party member, former prime minister T. Fukuda and Y. Nakasone, who still has hopes of one day heading the cabinet.

The main aim of the reshuffle, according to a statement made by the prime minister himself, was to select a government lineup which would help him solve complex domestic problems, particularly in the financial sphere, and to settle the acute trade and economic differences with the United States and the West European countries.

Cabinet reshuffles are by no means a rarity in Japanese domestic political life. In the last 20 years the Liberal Democrats, who for many years have had a parliamentary majority, have revamped the government lineup 23 times. Although sometimes prompted by serious internal and external problems, the cabinet reshuffles have generally been a reflection of the keen intraparty power struggle and of the rival factions' desire to fill the most senior government posts with as many of their own people as possible. While pursuing essentially the same policy as their predecessors, the new ministers emphasize those aspects which better suit the interests of the section of the monopolies financing that particular grouping.

It seems that Z. Suzuki's administration will be no exception. Speaking at a post-reshuffle press conference, he confirmed that domestic policy was unchanged and said that he sees his administration's main foreign policy task as to consolidate relations with the United States in every sphere. His ministers spoke in the same vein.

This indicates that the primary consideration in the Japanese Government reshuffle was the interests of the rival monopoly groupings rather than the aspirations of the masses of working people, who demand that the attack on the people's basic rights be halted and that a policy of peace, good-neighborliness and friendship with all other countries be pursued.

REAR SERVICES CHIEF LEAVES FOR VISIT TO MONGOLIA

PM161209 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 8 Dec 81 p 3

[Text] Army Gen S.K. Kurkotkin, USSR deputy defense minister and chief of the USSR Armed Forces Rear Services, left for Mongolia on 6 December for an official visit at the invitation of the Mongolian Defense Minister, Col Gen J. Abhia.

Army Gen S.K. Kurkotkin was seen off at the airport by Army Gen I.N. Shkadov and other generals and officers of the Soviet Army.

Among the sendoff party was Maj Gen (S. Gangaanyam), army and air force attache at the Mongolian Embassy in the USSR.

STAGE OF MONGOLIAN RADIO RELAY LINE COMPLETED

PM151437 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Dec 81 Morning Edition p 4

[Correspondent Ye. Bolotin dispatch: "Second Stage Commissioned"]

[Text] Ulaanbaatar -- The second stage of the Ulaanbaatar-Olgiy radio relay line, constructed by Soviet and Mongolian specialists, has begun operating in the Mongolian People's Republic. One more major step has been taken toward completing the creation of a unified radio and television network in Mongolia.

A well-attended Soviet-Mongolian friendship rally was held in the suburbs of the city of Olgiy on one of the commanding heights of spurs of the Altai Range where a receiving and transmitting junction station of the 2,200-km trans-Mongolian main radio relay line has been set up. The rally was addressed by B. Dehid, candidate member of the Politburo of the MPRP Central Committee, and V.A. Shamsin, USSR minister of communications.

KARMAL PRESENTS AWARD TO BREZHNEV, MAKES SPEECH

LD161158 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Excerpts] The highest award of Afghanistan has been conferred upon Comrade Brezhnev. Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council, today in the Kremlin awarded Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, with the highest award of the DRA, the order of the Sun of Freedom.

In the hall were Comrades Andropov, Grishin, Gromyko, Kirilenko, Pelshe, Suslov, Tikhonov, Ustinov, Chernenko, Demichev, Kuznetsov, Ponomarev, Rashidov, Solomentsev, Kapitonov, Dolgikh and Rusakov. Also present were Sarkisov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, responsible workers of the CPSU Central Committee and the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Present on the Afghan side were Barialay, candidate member of the Politburo of the PDPA Central Committee; Mohammad, secretary of the PDPA Central Committee; (Kadil), Dost and Karwal, members of the PDPA Central Committee; Farzam, candidate member of the PDPA Central Committee; and Mangal, ambassador of the DRA to the USSR.

Comrades Babrak Karmal and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev exchanged speeches.

Conferring upon Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, on the occasion of his 75th birthday, the highest award of the DRA, the Order of the Sun of Freedom, Babrak Karmal expressed his warmest feelings of fraternal love, profound respect and heartfelt gratitude. This award, he said, is the embodiment of the infinite gratitude of the people of Afghanistan to its friendly neighbors, the great Soviet people, to their Leninist Communist Party and to you personally, comrade general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, dear Leonid Ilich Brezhnev.

We in the East have a saying: Iron is tested by fire, but friendship by time. Time has shown that the friendship of the peoples of Afghanistan and the Soviet Union founded on deep historical roots is lasting and eternally inviolable. As indicated by the history of the struggle of Afghanistan for its national independence and social progress, the Soviet Union has always been the first to stretch out a hand of fraternity and cooperation in the most difficult periods of our country's development. The heroic struggle of the Afghan people against British colonialism ended in the appearance on the international arena of an independent, sovereign and proud Afghanistan, and the first to recognize this independence of Afghanistan was the Soviet Government led by the great Lenin.

Babrak Karmal went on: The support offered by the mighty Soviet Union to the heroic struggle of the freedom-loving Afghan people at a time when the black forces of imperialism, hegemonism and regional reaction after the victory of the April revolution in 1978 embarked upon an undeclared war against the DRA has been truly invaluable. We have repeatedly stated and now state that without this support there would not have been a revolutionary, free, independent and nonaligned Afghanistan. This support is the result of the truly scientific and far-sighted policy of the CPSU led by that well-tried Leninist, true internationalist, wise politician and major state figure of the modern age, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev.

Your name, dear Comrade Brezhnev, is well-known on all continents of the globe. It is constantly linked with the words peace, freedom, equality and justice, and is a symbol of faith in a better future. Your untiring labor is directed at the implementation of those lofty ideals and noble aims which make up the basic contents of the Leninist policy of peace -- the policy of friendship, fraternity and solidarity with all progressive forces.

The CPSU, under your wise leadership, is leading the Soviet people toward new victories on the path of building a communist society. Its activity is a bright guiding star for all the progressive peoples of the East who are fighting for their national and social liberation.

On behalf of the Afghan people, the PDPA Central Committee, the Revolutionary Council and Government of the DRA, and from himself personally, Babrak Karmal congratulated Leonid Ilich Brezhnev on his noteworthy birthday and with all his heart wished him good health for many years to come.

The speeches of Babrak Karmal and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev were listened to with great attention and were greeted with applause. Those present cordially congratulated Comrade Brezhnev on receiving the highest award from the DRA and wished Leonid Ilich further beneficial activity in implementing the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress for the good of the country of the soviets, in the name of peace and social progress on earth.

Cable From Plane

LD162350 Moscow TASS in English 1959 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Text] Moscow, 16 Dec, TASS -- Babrak Karmal, leaving the air space of the Soviet Union, sent a message to Leonid Brezhnev from on board the plane, expressing firm confidence that relations of friendship, comradeship, all-round solidarity and internationalist cooperation between the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the Soviet Union will continue to develop and strengthen for the benefit of prosperity and tranquility of the peoples in our two countries, for the benefit of the working peoples of the globe and consolidation of universal peace.

"Taking advantage of the opportunity, I send to you, esteemed comrade, best friendly and fraternal wishes of health, as well as wishes of further, even greater successes to the friendly and fraternal Soviet Union guided by the CPSU," Babrak Karmal stressed.

COMPARISON OF REPORTS ON SOVIET-INDIAN TALKS

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 9 December publishes on page 4 a TASS report datelined "Delhi, 8 December" -- see page D 1 of the South Asia section of the 9 December Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, item entitled "Supreme Soviet Delegation Begins Talks in India". The PRAVDA version inserts the following passage between the third and fourth paragraphs:

...The sides expressed the conviction that the treaty on peace, friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and India is a firm basis for these relations. It is not only a living embodiment of the high level of dynamically developing, multifaceted relations and traditional friendship between the peoples of the two countries, but also an important factor in peace and stability in Asia and throughout the world.

The Indian delegation assessed highly the important contribution which the Soviet Union is making to India's efforts aimed at attaining self-sufficiency and to its successes not only in the economy, but also in other fields....

PHOTO FEATURE ON SOVIET TROOPS IN AFGHANISTAN

PM161007 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 8 December prints a front-page feature under the rubric "On Afghanistan's Soil" and the heading "Landing Force Troops" from special photocorrespondent A. Yefimov. The feature comprises two photos of Soviet soldiers in combat dress against a background of mountains, with the following caption:

"The company where these pictures were taken has achieved high indicators in combat and political training. Great credit for this goes to the subunit's officers, who are rallied together in a harmonious family. Capt Vladimir Somov and Sr Lt Grigoriy Ivanov (they are in the picture on the left) have been serving in Afghanistan since the limited contingent of Soviet troops was sent there. They have shown themselves to be skillful organizers of the training and education process, mature tacticians and courageous people of great endurance. Both have been awarded the Order of the Red Star.

"Lt Sergey Machulin (the picture on the right) arrived in the company only recently. He graduated from military academy just a year ago. But he has already earned profound respect from his subordinates. Like his more experienced comrades, he worthily fulfills his patriotic and international duty.

"Exercises have just ended in the company. It was on the training field that I photographed the officers."

AFGHAN SCIENTISTS DEPART TASHKENT FOR MOSCOW

GF161838 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Text] The delegation of scientists from the DRA Academy of Sciences visiting the Uzbek SSR left Tashkent for Moscow today. In a statement to the Tashkent radio correspondent, the head of the delegation and president of the DRA Academy of Sciences, the famous poet Solayman La'eq, said: We are visiting your country at the invitation of the Soviet Academy of Sciences. The reason for our visit to Moscow is to sign an important agreement between the DRA and Soviet academies of sciences. This agreement is of great importance to the future of scientific development in the DRA. I believe that scientific relations between the academies of sciences of the two countries are of great importance to the development of science in our country.

SOVIET-LAUNCHED INDIAN SATELLITE CONTINUES FLIGHT

LD171058 Moscow TASS in English 1033 GMT 17 Dec 81

[Text] New Delhi, 17 Dec, TASS -- The flight in near-earth orbit of the Indian artificial satellite "Bhaskara-2", which was launched from a Soviet cosmodrome, is successfully continuing. As is pointed out in the bulletin of the outer space research centre in Hyderabad, the control communication sessions have yielded highly satisfactory results.

Presently India's ground tracking stations are preparing for a new stage in work according to the "Bhaskara-2" programme, which was drawn up by the Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO), reception and processing of telemetric analysis data.

PRESS NOTES ANNIVERSARY OF LAO PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC

Yelizarov Commentary

PM151121 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 2 Dec 81 p 2

[A. Yelizarov article under the rubric "Our Commentary": "Following the Path of Creation and Struggle"]

[Text] The Lao National People's Congress on 2 December 5 years ago adopted the decision to abolish the monarchy forever and proclaimed that ancient country the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR]. This was the result of 30 years of heroic struggle by the patriots against imperialist aggressors and the forces of local reaction, for freedom, independence and the unity of the motherland.

The young independent state had to start, one may say, from scratch. The many years of war had left their destructive traces everywhere, but all the Lao people, members of about 70 tribes and ethnic groups, were fully determined to build a new life. "Only the socialist path" it was declared on the day the republic was proclaimed, "ensures the complete victory of the cause of national liberation, guarantees true independence and ensures steady progress and development for peoples once under the domination of colonialism and imperialism."

The last 6 years have fully confirmed this conclusion. More than 40 percent of peasants have already gone over to the collective method of farming. Hundreds of enterprises have been restored or constructed from scratch. Projects have been commissioned which formerly could hardly be dreamed of — a large petroleum storage and distribution center and motor repair shops, a mixed feed production plant and a vaccines factory. The startup of the second phase increased the capacity of the major Nam Ngum hydroelectric power station to 110,000 kilowatts. Bridges, roads, public buildings and housing are being constructed. A hospital complete with the last word in medical equipment has been erected in Vientiane.

The new Laos is rightly proud of its successes in the people's education. More than 80 percent of the population are now literate. In the years of people's power 6,000 doctors and medical workers have been trained.

The LPDR is an equal member of the socialist community and maintains fraternal relations with its neighbors -- Socialist Vietnam and the People's Kampuchea. Laos' cooperation with the Soviet Union is extended and strengthened every year. The USSR is giving technical assistance in constructing an agricultural machinery repair base and a state livestock farm, carrying out geological prospecting for tin deposits and raw material for a cement plant and designing new bridges. "Our people," Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and prime minister of the LPDR, has stressed, "will never forget the words spoken by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, during the Crimea meeting to the effect that the Soviet Union is understanding and sympathetic toward Laos' policy and has given and will continue to give the Lao people friendly assistance in what they are doing."

Soviet people, congratulating the Lao people on the sixth anniversary of the proclamation of the republic, wish them new successes in implementing socialist transformations.

Lao-Soviet Economic Ties

PM150847 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian Dec 81, No 49, Signed to Press 30 Nov 81 p 20

[Yu. Mikheyev article under the rubric "In the Socialist Communist Countries: Laos — Rhythm of a New Life"]

[Excerpts] The Lao people on 2 December celebrate the sixth anniversary of the proclamation of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR].

Under the leadership of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP], the country's working people are confidently laying the foundations of socialism. In its creative labor the LPDP relies on the fraternal assistance of the USSR and the other socialist community countries.

In the difficult conditions of confrontation with domestic and foreign reactionary forces the LPRP and the LPDR Government are doing everything possible to ensure the republic has the peaceful conditions it needs to build a new life. One of the main conditions for the successful building of socialism in Laos is its cooperation with the Soviet Union.

The USSR and the LPDR are today implementing a whole range of intergovernmental agreements on economic, scientific and technical cooperation. It is planned to construct more than 40 national economic projects, including 20 in industry, in Laos with Soviet assistance. Some of the projects have already been commissioned: a motor vehicle repair shop, an oil base, a bridge over the Nhen River, a hospital.

Moreover, at present, with the USSR's assistance, geological prospecting work is underway for raw materials for brick and cement plants. A brick plant and an electricity transmission line from the Nam Ngun hydroelectric power station to the city of Ban Vieng are being designed, and a polytechnic school is being constructed for training power industry workers and geologists. Also with our assistance, two more bridges of great national economic significance are being constructed, as well as a medium-wave radio station, an agricultural machinery repair shop and a second hospital. Tin mining enterprises are being restored and other operations are taking place in the most important spheres of the republic's national economy. Every year several hundred young citizens of the LPDR become students at Soviet VUZ's.

Soviet-Lao foreign trade ties are growing richer. Laos buys from our country trucks, textiles, medical supplies, paper and other goods. This year Laos has begun to deliver its own output to the Soviet Union.

The third session of the Intergovernmental Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation between the USSR and the LPDR took place in Moscow recently. During the session it was noted that Soviet-Lao business relations are continuing to develop on a planned basis, based on the results of the coordination of the USSR and LPDR state plans for 1981-85. The commission outlined a number of measures to further develop economic, scientific and technical cooperation between our countries.

The regular meetings and talks between L.I. Brezhnev and K. Phomvihan are of fundamental significance for strengthening Soviet-Lao relations. Each such meeting gives new impetus to the development of fruitful ties between the USSR and the LPDR.

Fraternal Laos values highly its friendship with the Soviet Union. "We are very glad," K. Phomvihan notes, "that Lenin's party and the Soviet people, on the basis of proletarian internationalism, constantly give help and support to our revolutionary cause, particularly since the formation of the LPDR. That is an important guarantee of further victories for the Lao revolution."

TASS ON SITUATION IN POLAND; U.S. 'INTERFERENCE'

LD161746 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1621 GMT 16 Dec 81

["The Situation in Poland" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 16 Dec (TASS) -- According to Polish media reports, the Military Council of National Salvation continues carrying out the necessary measures aimed at overcoming the acute crisis experienced by the country. In accordance with instructions of the Military Council, subunits of the Polish Army, together with the Ministry of Internal Affairs organs, are cutting short attempts by provocateurs to organize strikes at individual enterprises.

At a meeting with journalists at the Polish Ministry of Foreign Affairs press center it was pointed out that there is disorder and tension at enterprises where the leaders of the local Solidarity organizations have not yet been isolated. They are endeavoring to penetrate workers' collectives, provoke discontent against the introduction of the new situation, and to incite sabotage. At some places they have managed to distribute leaflets. However, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs spokesman stressed that the Polish workers are not experiencing the degree of pressure on the part of Solidarity as they were a few days ago. They resolutely rebuff provocateurs. The events at the television works in Piaseczno, where the workers chased the provocateurs away, is an example. These provocateurs had been inciting the workers to strike and had tried to prevent them from leaving the plant.

The situation in most regions of Poland continues to improve. Tension has largely been removed on the Baltic coast, in the Lublin coal basin and in a number of other parts of the country in which Solidarity was especially active in carrying out strike activity on the eve of the introduction of martial law.

[Moscow TASS International Service in Russian at 2025 GMT on 16 December tansmits a service message correcting the last sentence of this paragraph as follows: "...removed on the Baltic coast and in a number of other parts of the country..." (omitting "Lublin coal basin")]

As PAP reports, a meeting has been held at the Polish Ministry of Metallurgy and Machine-Building by representatives of 40 major enterprises of these industries. It was noted that under the present conditions it has been possible to reestablish the principle of single management and the overcoming of many existing difficulties.

According to a Polish radio report, some people in certain organizations, including Warsaw University and the Association of Polish Journalists, were ignoring the martial law decree and trying to continue antisocialist activity. These persons have been interned. The arrest is also reported of L. Moczulski, ringleader of the Confederation for an Independent Poland, who tried to hide.

By decision of the Military Council of National Salvation, the Conference of University and College Rectors, which had claimed some of the competence of state organs, has been dissolved. The mayor of Warsaw has imposed a temporary ban on the activity of Pax, the Society of Lay Catholics, the Christian Social Association and the Polish Catholic-Social Union.

Measures are being implemented everywhere to combat speculation, misappropriation and other offences which disorganize the system of supplies to the population.

The development of the situation in Poland in the past few days is evidence of the fact that detachments of the Polish National Army and forces of internal order are, to an ever increasing extent, relying upon the support of the working people and are fully determined to puruse the struggle against counterrevolution.

Washington, 16 Dec (TASS) -- Speakes, White House deputy press secretary, expressed today at a press conference the U.S. adminstration's point of view regarding the direction in which the events in Poland should develop. Interfering openly in the internal affairs of the sovereign country, Speakes said that according to the U.S. point of view, the situation in Poland should be "settled" by means of a "compromise" between the government and "the other side," that is, the forces which, as is known, have been and are still in favor of the overthrow of the existing socialist order. He added: "We would like to see the Polish situation develop in this direction."

Later, Speakes touched upon the question of discontinuing food aid to Poland. He made it unambiguously clear that this problem is being used by the U.S. administration to exert pressure on the Polish People's Republic.

The White House deputy press secretary refused to reply to a direct question put to him by journalists: What does the White House prefer in Poland -- "stability in the conditions of martial law, or violence."

According to the White House spokesman, President R. Reagan declared that the U.S. administration's sympathy is not on the side of the Polish Government.

U.S. POLISH RESOLUTION 'OUTRAGEOUS INTERFERENCE'

LD171326 Moscow TASS in English 1302 GMT 17 Dec 81

[Text] Washington, 17 Dec, TASS -- The U.S. Congress has passed an instigative resolution, which is outrageous interference in internal affairs of the sovereign Polish People's Republic.

Deliberately ignoring the indisputable fact that the steps, undertaken by the State Council of the Polish People's Republic in accordance with the Constitution, are, certainly, its own internal affair. In the above-mentioned resolution the Congress "denounces the actions of the Polish Communist Government and the introduction of martial law by it."

Calling upon other states to keep aside of the Polish events, the American congress, prompted by the Reagan administration, itself undertook an act of gross interference. And that act was lent an obviously anti-communist and anti-Soviet character.

The state of emergency and the state of seige has been in effect in Chile for eight years now, and repressions are continuing against thousands of patriots. But the U.S. Congress has passed no resolutions on that score, since the bloody pro-American Pinochet clique was put in power in Chile by the hands of the Central Intelligence Agency, and generous financial and military aid is being rendered to that clique with the sanctions of the Congress.

The American legislators also kept silent when a state of emergency was introduced in Turkey, where it is still in force in most of the provinces. Military tribunals are functioning there, and they have passed a multitude of death sentences. The American Congress was silent, because that was a U.S. NATO ally. But international law does not recognize double standards.

The provocative joint resolution of the Senate and the House of Representatives shows that Washington would like to push the events in Poland to confrontation and bloodshed, that the process of normalisation, restoration of law and order in the Polish People's Republic does not suit the U.S. administration.

U.S., NATO REACTION TO POLISH EVENTS VIEWED

LD162100 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 2000 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Vladimir Kozyakov commentary]

[Text] The Polish people are now going through an important period of their history. Problems of key significance are being solved. This involves taking measures that will enable the country to move out of the crisis, put an end to anarchy, protect law and restore public order. These are measures to strengthen the socialist system chosen by the Polish people, and to consolidate Poland's independence. It is precisely these goals that are being pursued by the Military Council of National Salvation headed by Wojciech Jaruzelski and the State Council which, in full accordance with the country's Constitution, has introduced martial law.

Of course, the emergency measures taken in Poland are strictly an internal affair of the Polish people. And all who are really sincere and with a well-wishing attitude to socialist Poland are now wishing the Polish people success in implementing the measures mapped out to overcome the state of crisis. This attitude is borne out by the statements of the fraternal socialist states, many other countries and communist parties.

In a statement made on Thursday the Soviet news agency TASS pointed out that the Soviet people wish the fraternal Polish people success in solving the difficult tasks confronting the country, tasks that are of historic importance for the destinies of the Polish state and which involve guaranteeing the steady movement forward of the Polish People's Republic along the road of peace and socialism.

In the West, too, many leaders have shown an understanding of the measures adopted in Poland to preserve law and order and defend the state and regarded these measures as a strictly internal matter of the Polish people. For instance, French Premier Mauroy, in an official statement, said that his government rejects interference in Polish affairs and contends that the measures adopted in Poland do not transcend the framework of the country's sovereignty.

Austria's Chancellor Kreisky for his part, emphasized that the introduction in Poland of martial law is an attempt to ward off a catastrophe.

But in Washington and NATO the statements being made in connection with the events in Poland are statements that cannot but cause concern. On Monday the NATO Council held a special session in Brussels to examine the situation in Poland. In Washington, State Secretary Haig announced that food deliveries worth $2 billion have been held up until the situation in Poland is clarified. What is more, officials of the United States' administration are speaking of the possibility of turning the suspension of food deliveries into diplomatic and economic sanctions against Poland. These are clearly United States' attempts to interfere in the Polish people's home affairs and exercise pressure, attempts to make Poland's internal problems handled in a way that would be to Washington's liking.

A stand that is biased and, what is more, of an instigatory essence, has also been taken on the events in Poland by certain news media in the West. For instance, a special program of British commercial television was of a clearly provocative character. An attempt was made not only to misinform the public but also to heat up the atmosphere around the events in Poland.

The picture one can observe is rather curious. When Poland, before the current emergency measures, was sinking deeper and deeper into chaos and anarchy because of the actions of the extremists and counterrevolutionaries in Solidarity, the top men in Washington and NATO did not regard the situation in Poland as serious, and did not express anxiety. When the enemies of socialism in Poland deliberately deepened the crisis, attempted through any means to undermine the fraternal friendship between the Polish and Soviet peoples, and created a threat to Poland's abilities to perform her allied commitments as a member of the Warsaw Treaty Organization, this was even supported by the United States and NATO.

But now, when the Military Council of National Salvation, formed in Poland, is taking measures to ensure public law and order and curb anarchy, and when that country of the socialist community is overcoming its difficulties, officials in the administration and the United States Congress are expressing anxiety, you see. What is more, they are trying to put pressure on the Polish people and are making all kinds of warnings to Poland.

The leaders of United States' policy and also certain NATO officials have clearly lost the feeling of reality, attempting to interfere in the Polish people's internal affairs.

ICA DIRECTOR PLANS MORE VOA BROADCASTS TO POLAND

LD161818 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1730 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Text] Washington, 16 Dec (TASS) -- Charles Wick, the director of the U.S. International Communication Agency (ICA), announced on Tuesday, in connection with the events in the Polish People's Republic, that it had been decided to considerably increase the amount of broadcasting to Poland by the "Voice of America" radio station. This radio station, one of the principal propaganda mouthpieces of official Washington, has long won itself a reputation for putting out malicious disinformation and slander against the socialist system. Wick himself made it clear with what kind of "information" they would poison the Polish ether. He declared that the ICA, and the "Voice of America" radio station which it runs, had always expressed "sympathy" for the Solidarity trade union.

Wick's statement is new evidence of Washington's attempts to interfere in the internal affairs of Poland.

TASS CITES POLISH PRESS, OLSZOWSKI ON SITUATION

LD171304 Moscow TASS in English 1236 GMT 17 Dec 81

["On the Situation in Poland" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 17 Dec (TASS) -- The extremists that penetrated the ranks of the Solidarity trade union started preparations for the seizure of power in Poland ever since the trade union was founded. This is reported by the newspapers TRYBUNA LUDU and ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI which published excerpts from documents, including those from the intstructions of Solidarity's Warsaw headquarters. The documents were captured by militiamen after the imposition of martial law in the country.

The documents had it that matters should be steered to an open struggle against the authorities by making use of the tense situation in the country, and then to an armed action on a countrywide scale. Concrete plans of action were worked out in the event of imposition of martial law in the country.

The plans envisaged an escalation of action against the people's power. At the first stage it was planned to launch sabotage-terrorist activities, combining them with antisocialist propaganda; at the second stage -- to knock together armed bands capable of participation in bigger operations and, finally, at the third stage -- to unleash a veritable civil war.

Solidarity's extremist leaders expected, as one of the documents says, that "soldiers will remove their officers". For a martial law period, the instruction points out, Solidarity's National Commission, its Presidium or its chairman must become the only authority in the country's territory.

The same course, though in a more veiled form, was proclaimed in the public statements of Solidarity's extremist leaders and of their "advisers". One of the leaders of the counter-revolutionary organization KSS-KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee], Jacek Kuron, called "to prepare ground already today for the seizure of power by paralysing it".

"We must actively employ the tactic of KSS-KOR," urged Jan Rulewski, Solidarity's member, a criminal in the past. "One should attack the authorities at voivodship level by all means and to finally compromise them".

Another notorious anti-communist, Zbigniew Bujak, suggested immediate "seizure of the radio committee and overthrow of the government by depriving it of any trust".

It becomes increasingly evident that the counterrevolutionary forces led matters towards the seizure of power, towards "taking the authorities by the throat" and staging a coup d'etat.

However, those criminal plans of Bujak, Kurowski, Rulewski and other enemies of socialist Poland were frustrated, ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI emphasizes. In accordance with the decision of the supreme authorities of the socialist state the Armed Forces are restoring tranquility and order and stand on guard of the gains of socialism.

Speaking at a meeting with journalists, organized by the Polish Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Stefan Olszowski, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party (PUWP), secretary of the PUWP Central Committee, said that the imposition of martial law frustrated the counterrevolutionaries' plans. If this act had not been performed, he stressed, we would have encountered a serious danger. The matter is that the extremist forces of Solidarity, the Confederation of Independent Poland, KSS-KOR and other counterrevolutionary organizations and groupings would have launched a broad, large-scale offensive against the PUWP, the Polish Army, and the socialist system in Poland.

The essence of their plans and goals was laid bare by the Radom and Gdansk gatherings of Solidarity's leaders. The published pronouncements of the leaders of the trade union raise no doubt as to their intention to seize power. An extremely dangerous situation developed. The only correct decision was to impose martial law. The drastic measures, essential for the salvation of the socialist system in Poland and for the restraint of the anti-socialist and counterrevolutionary forces, were supported by the party, Stefan Olszowski pointed out.

POLISH PAPERS ON SOLIDARITY'S MARTIAL LAW PLANS

LD170926 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 17 Dec 81

[Report from Warsaw by TASS correspondent]

[Text] ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI and TRYBUNA LUDU report that extremists who burrowed their way into the ranks of the Solidarity trade union organization made preparations to seize power in Poland from the moment of that trade union organization's formation. Both Warsaw papers published extracts from documents, including from instructions of Solidarity's Warsaw headquarters. These documents were seized by militiamen following the introduction of martial law in the country. By using the tense situation in the country, the documents prescribed how to lead events toward open confrontation with the authorities, and then to armed action on a countrywide scale. Specific action plans were mapped out in the event of martial law being introduced in the country. They envisaged an escalation of actions against the people's power. At the first stage it was planned to develop subversive, terrorist activity, linking this with antisocialist propaganda.

At the second stage it was planned to form armed gangs capable of taking part in bigger operations, and finally, at the third stage, it was planned to unleash civil war.

The extremist forces of Solidarity calculated -- as it says in one of the documents -- that the soldiers would get rid of their officers at the time of the declaration of martial law, and the only power in the country was to have been the National Commission of Solidarity, its Presidium or its chairman.

However, these criminal plans of Bujak, Kurowski, Rulewski and other enemies of socialist Poland, stresses ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSZCI, were broken up in accordance with the decision of the highest authorities of the socialist state. The Armed Forces are restoring law and order and are standing guard over the gains of socialism.

MOSCOW COMMENTS ON 'CALM' SITUATION IN POLAND

LD161846 Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] As the PAP agency reports, the situation in Poland is calm. In cities and other towns the established order is being maintained. Shopping centers are open everywhere. City transport and railways are functioning. Most factories are working in their normal rhythm. At the (Kora) plant, for example, a TRYBUNA LUDU correspondent was told that only several workers had been late for the morning shift and that the shift ended with good production results.

It was stressed at a recent meeting with foreign reporters at the Foreign Ministry in Warsaw that most of the Polish citizens applaud the government measures aimed at restoring law and order. Facts confirming this are released by the Polish press, radio and television. What was happening before was actually impossible to stand, one textile worker in the town of Zyrardow said. And the impression was that we were rocking on some ghastly deadly waves and at times we didn't even know what the strike was meant for. We now feel greatly relieved. The main thing now is discipline and work. (Bruzda), a fitter at the Warsaw plant (Zelna), expressed a similar opinion. At last, he concluded, we can get down to normal work.

Now that an end has been put to the atmosphere of physical and moral terror created in Poland by antisocialist forces, the workers themselves are rebuffing the extremists who, in recent months, had seized key posts in Solidarity. For example, at the (Stilon) chemical plant in Gorzow Wielkopolski, the workers have dispersed the Solidarity agents who had incited them to strike and there have been similar incidents in other places.

The Polish news media report more and more signs of the revival of working people's Poland, a country worn out by the political ambitions and destructive activities of the Solidarity extremists. They have lately cast off their masks. At meetings in Radom and Gdansk they openly declared that there was no need for talks with the government and that it was time to pass on to confrontation, to strangle the present power. And the fact that anarchy has caused suffering to millions of Polish families doesn't bother in the least these adventurers. They were out to seize power, to destroy the socialist system in Poland, and they were trying to do this at any cost, even at the cost of starvation in the country, and even at the price of a bloody fratricidal conflict. How can this be called democratic trade union activity? This is not an ideal question for this is exactly the way some people in the West are trying to present the actions of the Solidarity leaders and to distort the essence of the current move of Poland's State Council.

By delcaring martial law the authorties of Poland have prevented the country from heading for national disaster. They have put up a barrier in the way of the international anti-socialist groups.

This is the reason why their moral and financial patrons in the West are displeased. They, as the United States secretary of state, Haig, has done, insist that the political experiment in Poland be carried out without any hindrance. They, as an unnamed official of the State Department has said, are threatening the Polish People's Republic with economic and diplomatic sanctions. Remarks like this are hard to qualify other than as acts of unceremonious imperialist interference in the home affairs of the sovereign Polish state.

VARIATIONS TO 13 DEC JARUZELSKI NATIONAL ADDRESS

The following variations to the Warsaw Domestic radio item entitled "Premier Jaruzelski Addresses Nation 13 Dec," under subtitle "Jaruzelski Address," published in the Eastern Europe section of the 14 December Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page F 2, are taken from a TASS report published under the heading "W. Jaruzelski's Address to the Polish People" in the 14 December issue of Moscow PRAVDA:

On page F 2, first paragraph, penultimate line, the Moscow version reads: "...sowing psychological devastation and transgressing the bounds of tolerance. Strikes..." (substituting "transgressing the bounds" for "injuring the traditions")

On page F 2, fourth paragraph, line two, the Moscow version reads: "...that we could emerge from the crisis. Have we thus done everything..." (substituting "emerge from the crisis" for "lift ourselves up")

On page F 3, second paragraph, line thirteen, the Moscow version reads: "...confrontation which Solidarity representatives have openly announced." (substituting "representatives" for "leaders")

On page F 3, fourth paragraph, last line, the Moscow version reads: "...my generation fought on all fronts and for which it gave..." (adding "on all fronts")

On page F 3, fifth paragraph, last line, the Moscow version reads: "...and of representative bodies. As the internal situation becomes more stable, restrictions on freedoms in social life will be relaxed or lifted." (supplying additional sentence)

On page R 4, first paragraph, line four, the Moscow version omits the name "Jan Szydlak" from its list of people interned.

On page F 5, second paragraph, line two, the Moscow version reads: "We value the church's patriotic attitude." (substituting "value" for "recognize")

Name Corrections

Corrections to names found in the Warsaw Domestic Radio item entitled "Premier Jaruzelski Addresses Nation 13 Dec," under subtitle "Jaruzelski Address," published in the Eastern Europe section of the 14 December Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page F 2, are as follows:

On page F 4, first paragraph, lines three and four, the list of those people interned for personal gain should read: "...Piotr Jaroszewicz, Zdzislaw Grudzien ... Tadeusz Wrzaszczyk..."

PRAVDA CITES MITTERRAND FOREIGN POLICY REMARKS

PM161551 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Dec 81 p 5

[Excerpts] Paris, 10 Dec TASS -- President F. Mitterrand of France has appeared on television.

Dwelling on certain questions of the international situation, Mitterrand commented skeptically on the possibility of resolving the West's current financial and economic difficulties. The final policy being pursued by certain countries, particularly the United States, will, in my view, fail, he said.

When I was elected president of the republic, Mitterrand continued, I considered that my primary duty must be to preserve the East-West equilibrium of forces, for it is a condition of peace. The French president went on, however, contrary to the facts, to try to make out that the Soviet Union has "superiority" in Europe.

At present, as is known, approximate quality exists in Europe in terms of medium-range nuclear facilities.

The president here expressed the intention to "preserve and even strengthen" the French nuclear forces so that in this regard France "is always above the threshold below which French defense would lose its reliability."

Touching on Soviet-French relations, he declared: While continuing to emphasize the substantial differences in our countries' foreign policies, I intend to maintain a certain level of relations between our peoples and our economies. I intend to preserve on our continent all the possibilities for ensuring collective security guaranteed by a country such as the Soviet Union and a country such as France. Mitterrand also pointed out that he welcomed the start of the Soviet-American talks on limiting nuclear arms in Europe.

FRANCE'S JOBERT COMMENTS ON TRADE, TALKS

LD161314 Moscow TASS in English 1002 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Text] Paris, 16 Dec, TASS -- The just-concluded session of the permanently functioning mixed Soviet-French Commission in Moscow has made it possible to map out new wide prospects for the development of trade and economic cooperation between the Soviet Union and France for the period of up to 1990, Michel Jobert, French minister of state, minister of foreign trade, who headed the French delegation at the session, stated upon returning to Paris.

I consider that at the session, which was held in a traditionally constructive spirit, he said in an interview with Vladimir Golovyashkin, a TASS correspondent, a certain headway has been achieved in the development of Soviet-French relations in the trade and economic field and better ways to increase exchanges between the two countries have been found.

Pointing to the existence of some disbalance of bilateral trade, caused by the fact that in recent years Soviet export to France exceeds that of French goods to the USSR, the French minister pointed out that directions for settling the problem were outlined during the commission's work.

Michel Jobert emphasized that during his stay in Moscow he not only discussed matters of trade and economic contacts but that his visit had another aspect -- he met with Andrey Gromyko, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR. In point of fact, Michel Jobert said, those were the first talks at such level ever since the Pierre Mauroy government was formed. A broad spectrum of matters of international politics were discussed, including prospects for disarmament.

The meetings and conversations with Soviet leaders, he stressed, reaffirmed the existence of mutual interest in the development of political dialogue between the Soviet Union and France. Of course, there are differences between our two countries over the estimate of some or other events, but the two sides strive to listen to and understand each other, which in itself is already a significant fact, the French foreign trade minister stated.

CPSU DELEGATION RETURNS FROM VISIT TO FRANCE

PM161721 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Dec 81 p 4

[TASS dispatch: "In Context of Cooperation"]

[Text] Paris, 12 Dec -- In accordance with the plan for party exchanges and cooperation between the CPSU and the PCF, a CPSU delegation headed by V.K. Gusyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Saratovskiy CPSU Obkom, has been in Paris.

During its visit to France the CPSU delegation was received by M. Gremetz, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PCF Central Committee, C. Poperen, member of the PCF Politburo; and R. Leroy, member of the PCF Politburo and director of L'HUMANITE. The CPSU delegation familiarized itself with the activities of the PCF federations of the Upper Seine, Seine and Marne, and Calvados Departments. The French comrades told the CPSU delegation about the activities of the party organizations under the new political conditions and about the struggle of the French Communists to protect the interests of the working people, to bring about democratic changes, and for peace and socialism. The French Communists stressed the importance of strengthening cooperation with the Soviet Communists in the interests of consolidating the friendship between the peoples of the two countries and strengthening security on the European Continent.

The CPSU delegation returned to Moscow 12 December.

UK BODY FORMED TO COUNTER ANTIMISSILE SENTIMENTS

PM161609 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Dec 81 Morning Edition p 5

[V. Mikheyev article under the rubric "Pertinent Remarks": "Outflanking Maneuver"]

[Text] "The Arms Control Council" is the pretentious title assumed by an organization created in Britain recently which intends to win renown in a field which has nothing in common with its name. You have only to acquaint yourself more closely with this council's "godfathers" to establish where they will get their instructions. And how are we to know that they will not bear the "cosmic" stamp which signifies the top level of secrecy in NATO offices?

One of the "council's" founders, Ray Whitney, recently headed the British Foreign Office's secret information and research department. Very few people knew of the department's existence. Funds were allocated secretly. Its founder, Chris Mayhew, admitted that its main occupation was conducting "black propaganda." The department subsidized anticommunist publications and itself engaged in propaganda activity with a view to creating "favorable political sentiments" in the country.

It is notable that the initiator of the creation of the "Arms Control Council," one Michael (Davis), obstinately refused to say in any form what his organization will do. "I do not want to go into the subject," (Davis) snapped in one interview. When asked whether he regarded the U.S. refusal to ratify the SALT II treaty as a mistake, the newfound "fighter" for the halting of the arms race replied he did not know what this treaty was about.

The "council's" officials betray themselves by the very fact that at one moment they give free rein to attacks of loquacity while at another they become bashful people sworn to silence. When addressing journalists they paintakingly avoid giving a direct reply to the question of the financing of their "offspring." Yet they burst with eloquence when they have to prove that the bulwark of peace... is NATO.

Incidentally, the answer to the question of what tasks this "council" will resolve has nonetheless been given. Readers of the British magazine NEW STATESMAN have been able to familiarize themselves with this answer. The magazine noted that in an attempt to lessen the pitch of anti-imperialist demostrations in West Europe the NATO generals want to publicize their own "proposals" which, NEW STATESMAN write, "are nothing but a cosmetic operation to achieve public support for the new missiles." Of course, this is a reference to the 572 U.S. Pershing II and cruise missiles, some of which (160 cruise missiles) it is planned to deploy close to the British towns of Greenham Common and Molesworth.

Why did the NATO circles' stooges need to stage this masquerade involving the "Arms Control Council?" The reason is that overt defense of the accelerated stockpiling of lethal weapons labeled "Made in USA" and the advertising of the U.S. military presence in Europe were with increasing frequency beginning to prove counterproductive. The self-seeking aims of the transalantic ruling oligarchy were too blatantly visible through the traditional NATO rhetoric about "Atlantist solidarity." The threat to the security of the European peoples contained in the U.S. Pershing and cruise missiles is too obvious. That is why the backstage directors of pro-U.S. and pro-NATO propaganda have begun to maneuver, abandoning "frontal attack" in favor of an "outflanking maneuver."

NEUTRALITY, SOVIET TIES ADVANTAGES FOR AUSTRIA

PM161049 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 7 December publishes on page 6 the first, 20,000-word, Vienna reportage by B. Orekhov, PRAVDA's new correspondent in Austria, under the heading "Vienna Leaves are Falling." After a brief description of the Vienna cityscape Orekhov notes the city's role as host to the talks on the reduction of armed forces and armament in central Europe and to UN and other international organizations.

Going on to discuss Austria's policy of neutrality, Orekhov claims that "the country's entire postwar history has confirmed the advantage to Austria of the course it has proclaimed," but states that "it is no accident that the West sometimes makes attempts to push the country from its chosen foreign policy course and bring it closer to NATO." "Vienna," however, "has been persuaded on the basis of its own experience that the firmer and deeper detente is, the more advantages Austria obtains" and following the Schmidt-Brezhnev summit, "people here understand that the better relations between the USSR and the FRG, the stabler the situation in central Europe and the world as a whole."

Although Austria has not entirely avoided the economic difficulties of the West its neutrality and its trade with the socialist countries have mitigated the effects of these difficulties, Orekhov claims.

The final part of the reportage is devoted to an account of a meeting with (Frederick Dorn), director of the Koerneuburg Shipyard near Vienna, who asserts that a large order from the Soviet Union has ensured his company's survival.

U.S. OPPOSITION TO GAS PIPELINE PROJECT ANALYZED

LD030956 Moscow TASS in English 0909 GMT 3 Dec 81

[Text] Moscow, 3 Dec, TASS -- That Washington has persistently attempted to frustrate the gas pipeline project "demonstrates that the United States is pursuing selfish political, economic and financial aims," the weekly NEW TIMES [NOVOYE VREMYA] says in its issue of December 4. These aims, it emphasizes, "run counter both to the hopes of most countries for a better international climate and to the interests of developing international economic cooperation to mutual benefit."

"The major project, which boosts business cooperation between West European countries and the USSR and other socialist countries, does not fit into Washington's strategy of heightening international tension and gets in its way.

"Also, Washington views that development of business cooperation between its NATO allies and socialist countries as a threat to U.S. political leadership in the Western world."

But "Washington's outright opposition to the project cannot be explained by political considerations alone. The U.S. administration's stand is influenced by U.S. business circles."

They include "oil and gas corporations which control a large share of oil and gas transaction in the capitalist world, the suppliers of nuclear power engineering equipment and coal tycoons. They are all afraid that Siberian gas will make Western Europe less dependent on U.S. fuel."

But in spite of Washington's negative attitude, the pipeline project has caused much interest in many West European countries, says the journal.

"The project is also profitable for the Soviet Union. We could tap the huge gas resources in hard-of-access regions in the north of western Siberia more quickly and improve gas supplies to the country's European area. After repaying the credits with gas, the USSR will get a new major source of foreign currency revenue. Among other things, this money will also be used for financing imports from West European countries, assuring a further growth of mutually beneficial trade," the NEW TIMES says.

W. EUROPEAN UNION: NATO'S 'TROJAN HORSE' IN EEC

LD081506 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2345 GMT 7 Dec 81

[Text] Moscow, 8 Dec (TASS) -- In a commentary on the results of the Paris session of the assembly of the Western European Union (WEU), which comprises the FRG, Belgium, France, Italy, Luxembourg, Great Britain and the Netherlands, Vladimir Potapov writes in PRAVDA today that the resolutions on "strengthening cooperation on defense questions" and a number of recommendations which it adopted, are imbued with a desire to extend the framework of the bloc, which is effectively a West European branch of NATO, by making it embrace the borders of the Common Market.

This is not the first time that attempts have been made to lend the EEC military-political functions. This time, the role of NATO's "Trojan horse" in the Common Market has been given to the Western European Union, which in the fifties made no small contribution to stoking up a "cold war" atmosphere on the continent, says the commentary.

A number of Western commentators see the stepping up of the activity of the WEU as an attempt by militaristic circles to deflect the attention of West European society from NATO's dangerous plans and to foist new military programs on Europe -- this time under the pretence of "strengtening European defense," notes the commentator.

"However, it is not easy to convince the peoples of West Europe that the policy of further militarization is in line with their interests. Many West Europeans think otherwise, as is shown by the ceaseless demonstrations against new American nuclear missiles and NATO policies. Efforts to consolidate peace and real steps toward disarmament should be the order of the day, instead of the reanimation of old military-political alliances and the expansion of existing blocs. Only this path will ensure genuine guarantees of security for the European peoples, who lived through two extremely bloody wars within the memory of a single generation and who do not want their continent to become the arena for a nuclear catastrophe."

BREZHNEV CABLES FINNS ON INDEPENDENCE DAY

Message to Koivisto

PM141607 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Dec 81 p 1

[Text] To His Excellency Mr Mauno Koivisto, prime minister and acting president of the Finnish Republic

On the occasion of your national holiday -- Independence Day -- I send to you and to the friendly Finnish people cordial congratulations and good wishes on behalf of the Soviet people and on my own behalf.

The formation of an autonomous Finnish state is inseparably linked with the Great October Socialist Revolution and Lenin's decree on the recognition of Finland's state independence. The relations between the Soviet Union and Finland, founded on the solid basis of the 1948 treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance, are developing dynamically via the deepening of mutual trust and fruitful cooperation. These relations are an important factor in strengthening peace and developing cooperation on the European Continent and are in full accordance with the provisions of the All-European Conference's Final Act.

I express the confidence that the relations of friendship, trust and good-neighborliness existing between our countries will continue to develop for the good of the Soviet and Finnish peoples and in the interests of detente and lasting peace.

[signed] L. Brezhnev

Message to Kekkonen

PM150901 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Dec 81 p 1

[Text] Dear Mr Kekkonen: Please accept my warmest congratulations on Finland's national holiday -- Independence Day.

The relations of friendship, deep mutual trust and fruitful cooperation, which have developed between the peoples and leaders of the Soviet Union and Finland on the basis of the treaty of 1948, are the most valuable joint asset, the augmentation of which we have always regarded and regard as an important task. Your contribution to this lofty cause, which is a vivid example of indefatigable service to the ideals of mutual understanding between peoples, is highly appreciated in the Soviet Union. By the consistent pursuance of the time-tested foreign-policy course -- the "Paasikivi-Kekkonen" line -- Finland actively promoted the strengthening of peace, security and international cooperation.

I wish you the best of health and prosperity and success to the friendly Finnish people.

[signed] L. Brezhnev.

U.S. USE OF 'LIBYAN TERRORISTS' CAMPAIGN EXAMINED

FM160905 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Dec 81 p 5

[Correspondent A. Tolkunov article under the rubric "Behind the Scenes": "Anti-Libyan Mystification"]

[Text] New York, 9 Dec -- It's been a long time since official Washington has seen a commotion. Public appearances by the President and the vice president have been reduced to a minimum. Their itineraries are kept strictly secret. The guard has been strengthened. Snipers keep watch on the roof of the head of state's residence around the clock. In a word, the White House is in a state of siege. Why?

According to local officials, terrorists have infiltrated U.S. territory -- even a "detachment of terrorists," ordered by the Libyan Government to eliminate the President or members of his family. The vice president, White House employees and the chiefs of the Pentagon and the State Department are also allegedly on the hit list.

In an interview for ABC TV, Libyan leader M. al-Qadhdhafi exposed the falsity of these insinuations. It was stated that the White House only needs them "in order to unleash a war against Libya." Moreover, the U.S. authorities, M. al-Qadhdhafi noted, have repeatedly prepared attempts on his life, including an attempt to poison him.

You would think that this dotted all the "i's" and that these White House should lift the siege. But far from it. The National Security Council sat for 2 days in succession, hatching plans for "retribution" from an economic blockade down to direct military intervention against Libya. The mass media became agitated. And no wonder. The "hand of Moscow" had been exposed: A canard was released to the effect that the terrorists had allegedly been trained in an East European country.

The present anti-Libyan campaign eloquently indicates the monstrous bluff on which official Washington now "bases" its policy of blackmail and intimidation of sovereign, independent states, be it in Central America, Africa or the Near East.

As NEWSWEEK reported, the only "source of information" on the dispatch of the mythical "saboteurs" was a certain turncoat informer, who is still being debriefed by the CIA. That, the Washington POST admits, is why "even intelligence circles express justified doubt concerning this whole story." And not only those circles. "Certain officials, including high-ranking FBI officials, are also voicing skepticism," The New York TIMES was forced to observe.

The new wave of anti-Libyan hysteria is only one of the latest elements in the plot against that sovereign country. And even many press organs here have been forced to admit it. "In recent months," Commentator H. Johnson writes in the Washington POST, "this campaign has become tougher and has intensified, and the threats against Libya have increased. All this recalls the anti-Cuban campaign at the time when preparations were underway for the Bay of Pigs invasion and the attempt on F. Castro's life."

H. Johnson writes about several stages in the escalation of the anti-Libyan plot. In the first months of its rule the administration put forward unfounded accusations that Libya allegedly supports international terrorists everywhere. Then Washington started making efforts to depict the Libyan Government as some kind of destabilizing factor in the Near East. This summer maneuvers by the U.S. 6th Fleet were ostentatiously held off Libya's shores and two Libyan planes were shot down.

Immediately after the killing of A. as-Sadat the United States, whipping up tension, tried to accuse Libya of that, too. When this disinformation was exposed, the commentator goes on, Washington set about creating a ballyhoo over the Libyan threat to Sudan. And this in spite of the fact that the Bright Star maneuvers were intended as a rehersal for U.S. interventionist plans in the Near East. Now there are the mythical gangs of killers sniffing around the White House, the commentator concludes.

It is quite obvious why official Washington needs this mystification. Someone is trying, in this way, not only to implement a plot against an independent and sovereign Arab state but also somehow or other to reanimate the propaganda falsehood about the "support" by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries for international terrorism, which had failed on all counts.

What will Washington think up tomorrow? Perhaps a detachment of terrorists from another planet will land on the lawn? All the same, the truth will out.

IZVESTIYA DESCRIBES PARLIAMENTARY VISIT TO IRAQ

PM161133 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Dec 81 Morning Edition p 5

[Text] A delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet led by Pavel Gilashvili, vice president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Georgia, paid an official visit to Iraq on the invitation of the National Council of the Iraqi Republic from November 30 to December 5.

The delegation was received by Taha Yasin Ramadan, first deputy prime minister and member of the Revolutionary Command Council of Iraq. They also had meetings and discussions with a delegation of the National Council led by its chairman, Na'im Haddad.

The Soviet guests visited several economic establishments and cultural institutions in the republic. They familiarized themselves with the profound socioeconomic transformations taking place in Iraq, with the plan for the country's national development and with achievements in assimilating nationalized oil resources, with the campaign to eliminate illiteracy and with the experience of self-management in Iraq. They also acquainted themselves with the activity of the National Council and the country's public organizations. The delegation visited, in addition to Baghdad, a number of other regions of Iraq and were accorded a hearty welcome everywhere.

In the course of their meetings and discussions which took place in a friendly atmosphere, the Soviet and Iraqi parliamentarians informed each other of the activities of the two countries' supreme bodies of government. They exchanged opinions on a broad range of issues of mutual interest. Moreover, there was stated a coincidence or proximity of views on the main international problems and there was confirmed a readiness to continue the joint struggle for world peace and the peoples' security, relaxation of tension and disarmament.

The sides expressed satisfaction with the existing contacts between the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and the National Council of the Iraqi Republic.

They confirmed their mutual desire to develop these contacts in the interests of further strengthening friendly Soviet-Iraqi relations on the basis of the 9 April 1972 friendship and cooperation treaty.

Having expressed serious concern over the escalation of tension in the Middle East, the Soviet and Iraqi parliamentarians pointed out that the reason for it was the stepped up aggressiveness of Israel relying on the support of the U.S. imperialist forces which are trying to consolidate their military presence in the Near East and establish control over the national resources of the countries in the region.

The Soviet and Iraqi parliamentarians strongly denounced the capitulatory Camp David accords which contravene the fundamental interests of the Arab countries and peoples, above all the rights of the Arab people of Palestine, and hinder the achievements of a just and all-embracing Near East settlement. They condemned strategic cooperation between the United States and Israel, the pirate attack of Israel on the peaceful nuclear research center near Baghdad, and the continued Israeli aggression against Lebanon and the Palestinian resistance movement. In this context the sides confirmed the importance of strengthening the cohesion and unity of action of all the Arab countries and peoples on the general platform of struggle against the intrigues of imperialism and its henchmen, the policy of separate deals and the capitulatory course in Middle Eastern affairs.

The Soviet parliamentarians reiterated the Soviet Union's solidarity with the struggle of Iraq against the encroachments of Israel and imperialism on its sovereignty and independence.

The sides expressed their firm conviction that a just and lasting peace in the Middle East can only be achieved on the condition of the withdrawal of Israeli troops from all the occupied Arab territories and the ensuring of the legitimate inalienable national rights of the Arab people of Palestine to self-determination and the creation of their own independent states.

They confirmed their full support for the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian Arab people. The Iraqi side spoke highly of the Soviet Union's efforts in rendering support to the just cause of the Arab peoples.

The Soviet and Iraqi parliamentarians strongly denounced the continued attempts of the imperialist forces to intervene in the internal affairs of the Persian Gulf countries and to threaten their security in every way. They opposed the creation of aggressive blocs in the region and advocated safeguarding peace and security in the Persian Gulf zone.

The Soviet and Iraqi parliamentarians voiced concern over the continued armed conflict between Iraq and Iran and urged the earliest settlement of this conflict by peaceful means, through negotiations and they support international mediation in an attempt to achieve that end.

The participants in the discussions pointed out the need to consistently step up the efforts of all the peace-loving forces in order to preserve and extend the process of detente. The Soviet parliamentarians informed their counterparts of the activities of the USSR Supreme Soviet in this direction and of its appeal "To Parliaments and Peoples of the World," which contains a call for vigorous action to maintain and strengthen international security and eliminate the threat of a nuclear holocaust. The Iraqi parliamentarians support this appeal.

The representatives of the USSR and the Iraqi National Council expressed satisfaction at the results of the exchange of opinions and believe that it will serve to strengthen friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

On behalf of the USSR Supreme Soviet, the visitors conveyed to the National Council of the Iraqi Republic an invitation to send a delegation on an official friendly visit to the Soviet Union. The invitation was accepted with gratitude. The time of the visit will be agreed at a later date.

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The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation expressed gratitude for cordiality and hospitality it had been accorded during its stay in Iraq.

BREZHNEV, LEBANESE LEADER EXCHANGE MESSAGES

LD101806 Moscow TASS in English 1640 GMT 10 Dec 81

[Text] Moscow, 10 Dec, TASS -- Leonid Brezhnev has sent a message to the President of the Republic of Lebanon, Ilyas Sarkis, conveying on behalf of the Soviet people and on his own behalf to the president and the friendly Lebanese people sincere congratulations on the occasion of the national day -- the day of Lebanon's independence.

The Soviet Union, the message stresses, invariably stands for normalization of the situation in Lebanon on the basis of ensuring its sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity, for the development of friendly relations between both countries.

Leonid Brezhnev wished the people of Lebanon restoration of peaceful life and well-being.

In his reply message, the President of Lebanon expressed warm gratitude for the congratulations and, on his part, on behalf of the Lebanese people and his own behalf conveyed the best of wishes to Leonid Brezhnev and wishes of well-being and prosperity to the friendly Soviet people.

The Soviet Union's support for the principle of Lebanon's territorial integrity, the message stresses, embodies for the Lebanese people the hope which will facilitate our task of normalizing the situation and the task of national revival of the country.

HAIG REPEATS 'SLANDEROUS INVENTIONS' ON NICARAGUA

LD160004 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1959 GMT 15 Dec 81

[Excerpt] Washington, 15 Dec (TASS) -- A. Haig, U.S. secretary of state, in an interview to the magazine U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT, again delivered what was almost an ultimatum to the Nicaraguan Government to refrain from taking measures to defend the revolutionary gains, and attempted to dictate to a sovereign state what armed forces and what military machinery it is "allowed" to have.

Attempting to justify the Washington policy of diktat, he repeated the slanderous inventions concerning a mythical "interference" by Nicaragua in the affairs of El Salvador. He passed over in silence the fact that it is precisely the United States which is arming the reactionary Salvadoran junta, which is trying to drown in blood the actions of the popular masses of El Salvador, sending it arms and U.S. military advisers.

Moreover, the secretary of state did not conceal what Washington disliked about the course of Cuba, Nicaragua and other countries of Central America which are conducting an independent policy and why the U.S. administration was trying with all its strength to suppress national liberation movements. This area, he said inter alia, is acquiring strategic importance thanks to reserves of oil in Central America and to the Panama Canal.

D'ESCOTO REJECTS U.S. CHARGES OF INTERVENTION

PA161257 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2027 GMT 15 Dec 81

[Text] Moscow, 15 Dec (LATIN-REUTER) -- Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto, today rejected U.S. accusations that his country is involved in subversive activities in neighboring Central American countries.

Father d'Escoto, who has just ended 4 days of conversations with Soviet officials including Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko, said at a press conference in Moscow that "Nicaragua is not a destabilizing influence in the region. We have been accused of exporting the revolution and this has never been our intention."

The U.S. Department of State has accused Nicaragua of supporting leftist guerrilla groups in neighboring Central American countries.

Yuriy Chernyakov, the chief of the Press Department of the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs abruptly ended the press conference when Father d'Escoto was asked about U.S. charges that Soviet weapons are being sent to Nicaragua.

The Nicaraguan foreign minister declined to give details about his talks in Moscow, but he did say that no economic agreements were signed during this visit. Western diplomats believe that Nicaragua needs financial aid following the U.S. decision to suspend aid to that country.

U.S. LAUNCHING CAMPAIGN AGAINST CUBA, NICARAGUA

PM161333 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 8 Dec 81 p 3

[Lt Col Yu. Gavrilov "Military-Political Commentary": "Brandishing the Big Stick"]

[Text] The flagrant campaign of threats against Cuba and Nicaragua unleased by Washington is taking a dangerous turn, Under cover of mendacious accusations against those states concerning their alleged involvement in "terrorism" in Central America, the United States is setting a course of exacerbating the situation in the Caribbean.

In Washington the other day, the U.S. press reports, there was a secret session of the U.S. National Security Council, which elaborated a program of action against Cuba and Nicaragua. The provocative nature of these actions is indicated by remarks by Washington officials themselves. Thus, the New York TIMES writes, E. Meese, counselor to the U.S. President, stated that the United States "does not exclude the possibility of a blockade or other resolute actions" against those countries. And Secretary of State A. Haig, the newspaper notes, recently instructed the U.S. Department of Defense to "study the possibility of a blockade of Nicaragua and armed actions against Cuba, including a show of U.S. Air Force might, large-scale naval maneuvers, a blockade of the island or even a possible invasion."

The U.S. Department of Defense has already officially announced that as of 1 December this year the staff of the Caribbean task force set up 2 years ago for gendarme functions in that region will become a new regional command under the Pentagon. Along with the U.S. Armed Forces joint command in the Central and South America zone, it is intended to implement U.S. military interference in the affairs of the peoples of the Caribbean and other Latin American countries. And, of course, above all for the organization of subversive operations against Cuba. The Mexican newspaper EXCELSIOR reported that a special center is being set up in Key West (Florida) to conduct such espionage and subversive operations.

The Los Angeles TIMES, noting that the Pentagon joint chiefs of staff are directly involved in the elaboration of anti-Cuban actions, points to plans for sending a U.S. Navy aircraft carrier combat group to the Caribbean in order to "demonstrate the strengthened American naval presence." The press in the United States and Latin American countries writes that U.S. naval forces in the Caribbean have already been reinforced, the U.S. naval base at Guantanamo (on Cuban territory) has been strengthened, reconnaissance flights by American aircraft over the island of freedom have become more frequent, extensive assistance is being given to Cuban counterrevolutionaries and a subversive anti-Cuban radio station is being set up. All this, by all appearances, comes under the implementation of the 16 military-political plans elaborated by the Pentagon against Cuba which the newspaper EXCELSIOR recently reported on.

By brandishing the Pentagon's big stick, Washington seeks to involve other Latin America countries in its own adventure. Evidence of this is provided by A. Haig's recent speech at the 11th session of the OAS General Assembly in the city of Castries -- the capital of the Caribbean island state of St Lucia -- with its sharp threats and attacks on Cuba and Nicaragua. This speech was assessed by Nicaraguan Foreign Minister M. d'Escoto as virtual terrorism and a possible prelude to overt U.S. military aggression against Cuba, Nicaragua and other countries.

U.S. provocative actions in the Caribbean are giving rise to resolute protests throughout the world. It is time the hotheads on the Potomac understood that to revive the policy of interference and interventions in the spirit of the notorious "Monroe Doctrine" in our time is to lose a sense of reality. And that is fraught with highly dangerous consequences for peace and the peoples' security.

USTINOV GREETS RAUL CASTRO ON ARMED FORCES DAY

PM151123 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 2 Dec 81 p 1

[Text] To Army Gen Comrade Raul Castro Ruz, Cuban minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces:

Esteemed comrade minister!

On behalf of the USSR Armed Forces and on my own behalf I heartily congratulate you and all Cuban servicemen on the noteworthy jubilee of the 25th anniversary of the landing from the yacht Granma and Revolutionary Armed Forces Day.

The 2 December 1956 landing on the shores of Cuba by a group of patriots led by Fidel Castro was an important historical event which marked the beginning of the creation of the heroic rebel army, the predecessor of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, and a decisive stage in the Cuban people's national liberation struggle.

The period since that memorable day has been convincing evidence of the Cuban revolution's invincibility and the country's successful progress along the path of socialist creation despite the hostile intrigues of aggressive U.S. imperialist circles.

I wish all Revolutionary Armed Forces personnel great new successes in combat and political training in the name of further strengthening their motherland's defense capability and ensuring peaceful conditions for building socialism.

May the indestructible friendship and combat cooperation between our fraternal peoples and armies strengthen and flourish!

With communist greetings

[Signed] Marshal of the Soviet Union D. Ustinov, USSR minister of defense

SANTAMARIA OPENS MOSCOW FAR JUBILEE EXHIBITION

PM151533 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 2 Dec 81 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Opening of Exhibition"]

[Text] An exhibition has opened at the USSR Armed Forces Central Museum devoted to the 25th anniversary of the landing of Cuban patriots from the yacht Granma and to Cuba's Revolutionary Armed Forces [FAR] Day. The exhibition materials and displays recount the life and study of Cuban Revolutionary Armed Forces personnel and the fraternal friendship between Soviet and Cuban servicemen.

The exhibition was opened by Vice Adm A. Santamaria Cuadrado, member of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee, commander of the Revolutionary Navy and Cuban deputy minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces. Present at the opening of the exhibition were Marshal of Aviation N.S. Skripko, Soviet Armed Forces generals and officers, Great Patriotic War veterans, Moscow Garrison servicemen and representatives of the capital's public.

Col D. Montseny Villa, military attache at the Cuban Embassy in the USSR, was present.

IZVESTIYA CONDEMNS U.S. PLANS TO BROADCAST TO CUBA

PM161533 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Dec 81 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed "rejoinder" from "The World Today" feature compiled by V. Lapskiy: "Missed the Mark..."]

[Text] As has already been reported, Washington has decided to earmark $10 million for the construction of a subversive radio station whose task has been defined: "Telling the Cubans about Cuba." The leaders of the U.S. propaganda department, without racking their brains, have called it Jose Marti. The decision to build the overtly provocative radio transmitter has generated considerable dispute in the United States.

Some people believe that there are already enough U.S. stations churning anti-Cuban concoctions day and night. Take VOA alone. And a better use could be found for the $10 million, for instance, as the Washington POST believes, rendering aid to the impoverished refugees from Haiti. Others doubt whether "the Cubans will believe the stories about themselves."

And others still utterly surprised the organizers of the latest anti-Cuban action: they pointed, not without sarcasm, to the fact that the choice of the station's name was an infelicitous one -- after all Jose Marti, that outstanding organizer of the national liberation movement in Cuba in the last century, denounced the Spanish and North American colonialists equally passionately.

The leaders of the U.S. propaganda service began to make inquiries and were extremely embarrassed when they were presented with files containing Jose Marti's anti-imperialist statements. They hastened to rename the future station -- it was given the colorless nake "Ink." But they have not abandoned their provocative idea itself.

LATIN AMERICAN CONFERENCE CRITICIZES U.S. POLICY

PM161543 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Dec 81 Morning Edition p 4

[V. Lapskiy "International Commentary": "Against Blackmail and Repression"]

[Text] A meeting of the standing conference of Latin American political parties has ended in Panama. Meetings of the standing conference are held periodically in different countries of the continent and representatives of most Latin American countries' progressive parties take part in them.

The participants in the present forum paid much attention to the complex situation which is taking shape in Central America under the influence of Washington's dangerous policy. Frightened by the scale of anti-imperialist actions, the United States is reinforcing reactionary regimes in the region, threatening Cuba, Nicaragua and Grenada with a military blockade and direct aggressive actions and overtly interfering in the affairs of El Salvador. U.S. Navy ships, ready for action, are sailing the Caribbean.

In the "Panama Declaration" adopted at the meeting, its participants expressed concern at the present situation in Central America and the vocal campaign of threats being fueled by the United States, which runs counter to the norms of international law.

They advocated a political solution to the Salvadoran problem. The articipants in the Panama forum stressed that a solution to this problem is only possible on the basis of recognition of the Salvadoran Revolutionary Democratic Front and the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front.

The Panama meeting examined the situation in Guatemala, where the reactionary junta led by Gen Lucas Garcia, relying on moral and material assistance from Washington, is carrying out violence against its own people. The activity of political parties has been banned in the country, elementary human rights are being violated and thousands of people are dying at the hands of hit squads or disappear without trace. The "Panama Declaration" stresses solidarity with the Guatemalan people.

The standing conference of Latin American political parties once again severely condemned the fascist regime of Chile. The meeting participants confirmed that they will continue to support all the country's democratic forces struggling against the Pinochet dictatorship and for the restoration of constitutional freedoms. They were in favor of support for the revolutionary democratic processes in Nicaragua and Grenada, demanded the granting of independence to Puerto Rico and condemned the continual violation of the Panama Canal treaties by Washington.

The Latin American press notes that the present meeting of political figures in Panama is an important new contribution to the anti-imperialist struggle of the continent's peoples. The forum's decisions assume special significance at a time when the aggressiveness of the U.S. foreign policy course is intensifying. The forum's participants reminded Washington that there are influential political forces at work in Latin America which persistently condemn blackmail and threats and the U.S. attempts to subject the continent to its diktat.

JOURNALISTS NAME CIA AGENTS IN LATIN AMERICA

LD161750 Moscow TASS in English 1734 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Text] Bonn, 16 Dec, TASS -- West German journalists Guenter Neuberger and Michael Opperskalski, at a press conference here today, presented a list of 250 CIA agents who worked in the past 10 years or are still working under the cover of the U.S. embassies in Costa Rica, Nicaragua, El Salvador, Guatemala and other Latin American countries.

The West German publicists are writing a book on machinations of American special services abroad, and they gathered rich factual material. Political and economic subversion, elimination of democrats, terror and repressions, the journalists said, are far from making a complete list of dirty methods used by the CIA in its attempts to impose the will of its masters on the Latin American countries, suppress the national liberation movements in the region and keep in power moribund dictatorial regimes.

Socialist Cuba and Nicaragua are now the chief targets of the CIA's subversive activities, said Guenter Neuberger who recently returned from a trip to Central America. The United States is training groups of terrorists to be sent into these countries, supplies them with arms and money. The CIA pays for a frenzied propaganda campaign against the forces of democracy and progress in Central America.

Guenter Neuberger and Michael Opperskalski pointed out that by disclosing the names of CIA agents in Central America, they want to draw world public attention to the threat posed by the U.S. hegemonistic policy and its interference in the domestic affairs of other countries and peoples. The Central Intelligence Agency is the tool of this policy. The CIA plants its agents in American embassies in violation of international law. To show the true face of these "diplomats" means to expose the hypocrisy of the American policy, the publicists stressed.

BARKAUSKAS DELEGATION RETURNS FROM LATIN AMERICA

PM150929 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Dec 81 Morning Edition p 5

[Text] TASS -- On 6 December a USSR Supreme Soviet delegation led by A.S. Barkauskas, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium which had been in Peru and Ecuador on official visits at the invitation of those countries' parliaments, returned to Moscow.

The delegation was met at the airport by V.P. Ruben, chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet; V.G. Vysotin, Ties Section; V.G. Chekmazov. deputy chief of a USSR Foreign Ministry Department; and other officials. (Kh. K. Faidute), Ecuadorean ambassador to the USSR was in the welcoming party.

When stopping over in Mexico A.S. Barkauskas paid a courtesy call to Jose Lopez Portillo, the country's president.

UNION REPUBLIC CP CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUMS

Kazakh CP Plenum

PM150905 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Dec 81 p 2

[Correspondent A. Petrushov report "Kazakhstan" under the general headline "With a Sense of Responsibility" and under the rubric "Communists Discuss Tasks for Implementing Decisions of CPSU Central Committee November Plenum"]

[Text] Alma-Ata -- Pride in what has been accomplished and, at the same time, a sense of great responsibility dictating the need to proceed further and to work still better -- this was the chief, determining aspect of the mood of the participants in the Kazakh CP Central Committee plenum which discussed the tasks of the republic's party organizations in fulfilling the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) plenum decision and the guidelines set forth in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech at the plenum.

"Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech at the plenum is of very great significance for the activity of every party organizatio.. and our entire party," said D.A. Kunayev, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Kazakh CP Central Committee, who delivered the report. "It is a concrete action program for implementing the 11th 5-Year Plan and the 26th CPSU Congress plans -- a program which must become the basis of organizational and educational work aimed at heightening the working people's political and labor activeness still more.

Kazakhstan, as was pointed out at the plenum, has begun fulfilling the 5-year plan successfully. Output worth hundreds of millions of rubles will be sold above the first year's target. More than 100 major capacities will now be commissioned -- for the production of motor vehicle tires and ferroalloys, agricultural machinery and nonferrous metals. New power units of the Ekibastuz GRES-1 will produce current. The republic's oil and gas industry has been supplemented by 400 working wells. Much well-appointed housing and many schools, hospitals and children's establishments have been constructed.

Agricultural workers also have many good deeds to their credit: more than 960 million poods of grain have been sold to the state. The plans for handing over sugar beets, cotton, grapes and other crops have also been overfulfilled. At the CPSU Central Committee November plenum Comrade L.I. Brezhnev called the experience of Kazakhstan's grain growers an example of good, stable work, and the results of the last harvest a great labor victory.

While evaluating what has been achieved at its true worth, the keynote speaker and the participants in the debate focused attention on the tasks which have to be resolved.

Kazakhstan's role as one of the country's major grain and livestock-raising bases is increasing yearly. In the current 5-year period the republic is faced with increasing the average annual gross output of fields and livestock units by 12 percent. Grain production is to reach almost 28 million tons even next year. It is planned to increase average annual purchases of sugar beets, potatoes and vegetables and to increase production of all kinds of livestock-raising products.

Reserves do exist. At the same time as many oblasts are successfully fulfilling the plans for production of livestock products, some are constantly underproducing by considerable amounts. Thus, this is the third year in succession that Uralskaya Oblast is failing to cope with the plans for meat and milk sales to the state. Livestock mortality is high in Aktyubinskaya, Karagandinskaya, Turgayskaya and other oblasts. There are frequent cases of downright squandering of animals. The Ministry of Agriculture (Minister M.G. Motoriko) merely notes what has happened, without taking strict measures against the guilty people.

There are farms where more sheep are slaughtered for so-called internal farm needs than are handed over to the state. In order to rectify the matter decisively, the speakers said, it is necessary to close all channels through which losses can occur and to call people to account for their extravagance.

One of the central directions of the 5-year plan is the development of the fuel and energy complex. By the end of the 5-year period Ekibastuz and Karaganda miners are to increase coal extraction to 134 million tons per year chiefly through intensification and the rapid startup of commissioned capacities. Over the 5 years oil production in the republic will increase by one-third, and natural gas production will almost double. For this it is planned to open up within tight schedules the deposits which have been discovered and to create a new oil extracting region in Aktyubinskaya Oblast.

The plenum participants examined in detail problems in the development of nonferrous and ferrous metallurgy and questions of capital construction. The scale of creative work in the republic is high: In 1982 alone we are to assimilate approximately R7 billion of capital investments and commission thermal electric power stations, irrigation systems and many metallurgical and light industry projects. Among the most important is the Ekibastuzskiy fuel and energy complex.

In order to cope with these difficult tasks it is necessary to overcome the shortcomings that exist. It was pointed out at the plenum that the capital investments allocated are still not being assimilated in full, and the volumes of uncompleted construction are being reduced only slowly.

Strict observance of plan discipline is the basis for successfully fulfilling the 5-year plan. The plenum participants said that all is still not well here. Instances of the nonfulfillment of contractual obligations relating to deliveries were criticized. Of 35 types of products in the basic products list the Ministry of Local Industry (Minister A.K. Kulakhmetov), for example, is coping with the production of only 23. It is necessary to make greater demands on leaders of all links and develop businesslike efficiency, initiative and creative enterprise in them. Only the lack of these qualities can account for cases where the republic still imports the simplest products which could easily be manufactured on the spot. Many serious observations were also made about the Ministry of Light Industry (Minister V.G. Ibragimov).

The plenum also discussed the need to intensify the policy of thrift in all spheres of the national economy. The following examples were cited. The number of people employed in the apparatus of ministries and departments has recently increased unjustifiably. The cost of maintaining them is borne by subordinate enterprises. At the same time the practical return is sometimes extremely low.

The strenuous plans of the 11th 5-Year Plan require all organizational and ideological work to be elevated to a new level. The chief thing here is to coordinate the efforts of party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organs. It is very important, the plenum participants said, to improve the training of ideological cadres and to improve their qualifications in keeping with the demands of the times.

The plenum approved, in the main, the draft economic and social development plan for the 11th 5-Year Plan period and the republic's draft plan and budget for 1982.

A unanimously adopted resolution states that the Kazakh CP Central Committee plenum, on behalf of all the republic's communists, wholly and fully approves the CPSU Central Committee November plenum decisions and the propositions and conclusions contained in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech at the plenum and adopts them as a combat program for unswerving guidance and execution.

Tadzhik CP Plenum

PM161029 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Dec 81 p 2

[PRAVDA correspondent O. Latifi report under the rubric "Communists Discuss Tasks in Fulfilling the CPSU Central Committee November Plenum Decisions" and the general headline "Scaling New Heights": "Tadzhikistan"]

[Text] Dushanbe -- On the eve of the routine Tadzhik CP Central Committee plenum a rally was held in Dushanbe which was devoted to Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's message of greetings in connection with the fulfillment by the republic's working people of pledges for the sale of raw cotton, grain, vegetables, grapes and other crops to the state. Both at the rally and at yesterday's plenum it was noted that the communists marched in the vanguard of the struggle for the harvest. The tasks arising from the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) plenum and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's plenum speech require a still greater concentration of efforts.

The report by D. Rusalov, first secretary of the republic Communist Party Central Committee, and the speeches analyzed in detail the work of collectives and party organizations in the 1st year of the 11th 5-Year Plan. It was noted with satisfaction that the volume of industrial production was 107.1 percent of the figure for the corresponding period last year. Output worth R66.5 million was sold above the plan.

But what remains to be done is incomparably greater, the plenum participants said. Targets have been set which must be reached. Thus the Tadzhik aluminum plant must increase its output of metal by more than 200 percent. Enterprises of the republic's Ministry of Light Industry must produce R186 million worth of output more than in 1980.

The CPSU Central Committee plenum particularly noted the significance of the fuel and energy complex. The development of the entire national economy is associated with this. As is known, in the 11th 5-Year Plan the balance will be tense here. The Tadzhikskoye mining directorate was criticized. Since the beginning of the year it has fallen behind by 168,000 tons. Those present also spoke with concern of how oil extraction is falling in the republic and byproduct gas is not being fully utilized. The question was raised of speeding up the construction of the Baypazinskaya GES and of technically perfecting and improving the operation of units at the Nurekskaya power giant. With insignificant expenditure, the capacity of the latter could be increased from 2.7 million to 3 million kilowatts.

Those present critically assessed the state of affairs in capital construction. Some 80 percent of collectives in the sector are not fulfilling the plan for labor productivity, while more than half are not coping with annual targets. Justified complaints were made, in particular, about the work of the Tadzhik administration of the USSR Ministry of Installation and Special Construction Work, particularly its Tadzhiksantekhmontazh trust.

The previous Tadzhik CP Central Committee plenum outlined a broad, concrete system of measures for saving material resources. However, it was noted at the plenum that a check has shown that not everyone has really set about fulfilling these measures. No radical changes have been achieved in saving rolled ferrous and nonferrous metals, petroleum products, timber, cement, paper, yarn and other materials. Instances of sheer extravagance in the use of electricity have been exposed.

The plenum devoted great attention to questions of further improving the economic machinery. This important matter is as yet proceeding only slowly, and there are still many substantial shortcomings. For instance, only 3 percent of the republic's enterprises have gone over to the indicator of normative net output. Party organizations are not yet adequately studying, generalizing and disseminating the best management experience. The training of specialists in the economic and financial services in the new methods of economic management is proceeding poorly.

Examining the state of affairs in agriculture, the plenum participants devoted priority attention to increasing the yield in arable farming and the productivity of livestock raising. There are considerable reserves here. It is necessary, in particular, to increase the output from agricultural science, particularly on questions of selection and seed growing. The potential exists for extending orchards and vineyards in foothill zones, but plans for new plantings are not being fulfilled.

It was noted that the capacities of procurement organizations, the processing industry and vegetable, potato and fruit stores lag substantially behind the rate or production of agricultural products. Here special responsibility rests with the Ministries of Fruit and Vegetable Farming and Trade and the Tadzhikpotrebsoyuz board. The system of management of the agroindustrial complex needs improving. There was discussion, above all, of increasing the role, initiative and independence of kolkhozes and sovkhozes in resolving production tasks.

One of the most important tasks for party organizations today is to convey the CPSU Central Committee plenum decisions to every communist and every working person. Here much is to be done by propagandists, agitators, political information workers and the mass media.

The atmosphere and mood in labor collectives and hence production indicators depend largely on how communists work, it was noted at the plenum.

The plenum discussed and approved in the main the drafts for the plan for the 11th 5-Year Plan period and the 1982 plan and budget.

The plenum participants expressed firm confidence that the tasks facing the republic will be fulfilled.

UNION REPUBLIC SUPREME SOVIET SESSIONS

RSFSR: Dumachev Speech

PM151527 Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 2 Dec 81 p 2

[Speech by Deputy A.P. Dumachev of the Korablestroitelnyy Electoral Okrug, Leningrad, and secretary of the Leningradskiy Obkom Bureau, at the 1 December morning session of the 4th Session of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet, 10th Convocation]

[Text] Comrade deputies! The CPSU Central Committee November plenum's decisions and the profoundly well-argued speech at the plenum by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev have determined the fundamental directions of the Soviet people's work in the 11th 5-Year Plan and indicated the ways of scaling the planned heights and overcoming existing difficulties.

The workers of Leningrad and the oblast, unanimously approving the action program outlined by the party, express hearty gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee, its Politburo and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally for their titanic work to consistently implement the course of the 26th party congress, their concern for Soviet people's welfare and their tremendous contribution to preserving peace on our planet.

New evidence of this was provided by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's recent visit to the FRG, during which the leader of our party and state reaffirmed unshakeable commitment to the cause of detente and peace throughout the world.

Today, as we discuss the plans for the RSFSR's further development, we evaluate them from the standpoint of the Central Committee plenum's demands and consider the contribution that each oblast will make to improving the efficiency of the economy of the republic and of the country and to increasing the people's well-being.

Leningraders are embarking on the 11th 5-Year Plan enriched by the experience of implementing the first plan for the comprehensive economic and social development of Leningrad and the oblast, formulated according to L.I. Brezhnev's recommendations.

We can now firmly state that this planning has fully proved its worth. It has been possible to coordinate more closely sectors' interests with territorial resources, the requirements of enterprise and the city economy with construction organizations' capacities, and economic tasks with the solution of social problems.

The 11th 5-Year Plan gives priority to developing enterprises in such leading industrial sectors as power machine buildings, shipbuilding, instrument making, radioelectronics, machine tool building and others on which the level of production in many sectors of the country's national economy depends.

It is planned to concentrate capital investments and construction and installation organizations' forces on completing projects which have been started and on modernizing and retooling production. Over 80 percent of production finds are being directed toward these aims. And in view of the unsatisfactory working conditions at old enterprises, especially in light and local industry, the emphasis is on constructing modern new production units, with dilapidated buildings later being demolished, or the old buildings used for other purposes.

Agriculture and related sectors will develop at a high rate. In particular, this will permit the stable supply of locally-grown vegetable produce to the pouplation of Leningrad and the oblast. The large-scale solution of social problems will be maintained.

In view of the strain on manpower resources, special attention has been paid to problems of training and making rational use of cadres and retooling production. A particular feature of the plan is the formulation, in addition to the all-union comprehensive targeted scientific and technical programs, of a number of territorial targeted programs, including a program for the mechanization of manual labor which envisages the development and widespread introduction into production of the most efficient types of industrial equipment and processes, such as robots, power metallurgy, plasma processing methods, and so forth; programs for saving energy resources and others.

The obkom bureau has approved and we are disseminating on a large scale the initiative of the collectives of the A.A. Zhdanov shipbuilding plant and the I.I. Polzunov central research, planning and design boiler and turbine institute, which, on the basis of a package of measures to improve equipment and techniques and production and labor organiztion, have decided to secure the entire increase in output and in research and development using the existing production capacities and with 2-3 percent fewer workers.

As a result, the original planned increase in the number of personnel in all sectors of the national economy has been more than halved, although it still remains large.

We are taking measures to recruit pensioners for work. During the formulation of the 10th and 11th 5-Year Plans, with a view to bringing nonworking women into the national economy, we managed to seek out considerable enterprise funds, to concentrate construction workers' efforts and to commission children's preschool institutions with more than 100,000 places. This is more than during the 8th and 9th 5-Year Plans. By 1985 this problem will be practically removed and we hope to obtain several thousand more workers. Work to develop the vocational and technical education system is also continuing.

But even all this does not meet the requirements and or make it possible to really hope to enlist the requisite number of people. At the same time we must solve the tasks before us.

In order to get by with fewer workers it is necessary to channel the great resources which are being spent on the technical progress in production (this amounts to almost R300 million annually in Leningrad and the oblast) not into thousands of small measures producing no substantial effect but into implementing major measures to ensure the introduction of the most efficient achievements, the real release of people and a faster rate of increase in labor productivity than in production volumes. The work of enterprise engineering services and planning and technological organizations should also be evaluated on the basis of this end result.

It is also necessary to raise the role and responsibility of departmental expert appraisals, all-union production associations [VPO] and ministry main administrations and trade union technical inspectorates in ensuring high standards in the technological part of plans for new or modernized production units and not to allow a high level of manual labor in them, particularly in auxiliary operations.

The most rapid renewals of the active part of fixed production capital and on this basis the reduction of the number of jobs and the increase of equipment's shift index are a major reserve for increasing labor productivity and for making efficient use of material and manpower resources. In the 10th 5-Year Plan we succeded in achieving definite improvements on these questions and in increasing the shift index in metal working by 8 percent. But it is difficult to overcome many economic leaders' old-fashioned way of thinking through the efforts of local organs alone. The practice of accumulating more and more machine tools and increasing the number of jobs -- instead of replacing outmoded equipment as a matter of priority -- continues.

Thus, in the last 3 years the machine tool pool has increased by 8.7 percent at Leningrad enterprises of the USSR Ministry of Machine Building for the Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances while the number of machine operators has fallen by 9 percent, and at Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry enterprises the corresponding figures are 5.2 percent and 4 percent. No work to develop the multiple operation of machines will help here, and the resources spent on equipment are practically immobilized.

It is necessary that ministries and Gossnab organs analyze in greater depth and monitor the enterprises claims for equipment.

There are other reserves for reducing manpower requirements and for making more rational use of manpower resources. As the CPSU Central Committee November plenum stressed, the improvement of management and of the economic mechanism has a special role in this. The potential for setting up associations, centralizing their management and straightening out the network of establishments and organizations that duplicate one another has by no means been exhausted. Questions of establishing order in the structure and staff of many enterprises and scientific organizations and of the widespread use in all sectors, particularly in scientific institutions, of the principles of the "Shchekino method" and team forms of labor organization and remuneration have long been urgent. It is no secret that at many enterprises today the number of engineering posts considerably exceeds the actual requirement, and this is done solely to artificially raise wages and does not proceed from the interests of the matter.

Substantial reserves also lie in seemingly petty issues. For example, even the first steps to organize in Leningrad the centralized rental of control and measuring equipment have made it possible to avoid purchasing instruments amounting to the equivalent of the annual output of a major enterprise such as the Vibrator association. At all enterprises, packaging and transportation standards are based on the assumption that finished output needs to be transported thousands of kilometers at least, whereas much of it, especially at enterprises under the republic's jurisdiction, is frequently sold locally.

Consequently, to send output to a neighboring store, dozens of people wrap each article in paper, make packages of several articles, tie them with twine, then pack them in boxes or cases and finally tie them with tape or wire and seal the cases. It is not enough that the store has to have people to undo the packing or that all the wrapping and packing materials are immediately thrown away and burned. The customer is given more paper to wrap his purchase. It is not hard to imagine how many people and how much material could be released if all state standards permitted the use of the simplest packaging, including returnable packaging, in the shipment of output over short distances.

Every ministry and department must really work on these questions and on improving the organization of production, labor and management; avoid a departmental approach to solving them and not reject rational proposals from local organs "out of hand," as they say. This will make it possible to take a serious step forward both in the rational use of manpower and in increasing the efficiency of science and production.

There is one further issue. Moscow, Leningrad and a number of other regions of the RSFSR have now been given the right to formulate draft comprehensive plans for economic and social development on their territory. But the "process" for examining them in the central planning organs is still the old one -- and many questions, particularly of capital construction and the allocation of contracts, are resolved in conjunction with ministries and departments. Consequently the list of construction projects for the 11th 5-Year Plan, for example, omits such major intersectorial projects as a shop for the production of parts from cermets and a machine tool repair plant, the establishment of which would make it possible to reduce sharply the volume of repair work at many Leningrad enterprises and to release several thousand workers. At the same time the drafts include projects which could be built in practically any other region of the country. One would think that such fundamental questions ought to be solved with the participation of local organs.

Comrades! The communists and all the working people of Leningrad and the oblast have actively joined in the work to implement the CPSU Central Committee November plenum's decisions.

All sectors are supporting the slogans of the leading collectives: "Obtain the Entire Increase in Output at Existing Production Units With Fewer Personnel" and "Obtain the Entire Increase in Production Without Increasing Metal Expenditure."

The 11-month plan for the sale of industrial output has been overfulfilled. Over 500 new modern types of equipment, instruments and materials have been created and assimilated by industry. The annual pledges of the oblast's arable farmers have been fulfilled ahead of schedule.

All this gives grounds to offer the assurance that Leningraders will make a worthy contribution to implementing the 26th CPSU Congress decisions, fulfilling and overfulfilling the 11th 5-Year Plan targets, increasing economic efficiency and strengthening our great motherland's might. [applause]

SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA Editorial

PM160907 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 5 Dec 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Russia's Targets"]

[Text] The RSFSR Supreme Soviet session has approved the state plan for the republic's economic and social development for the 5-year plan and the RSFSR State Plan and Budget for 1982. These documents legislatively define the dynamics of the republic's national economic development, which accord with the program guidelines of the 26th CPSU Congress, and outline specific measures to resolve the complex tasks of economic and cultural building.

The chief aim of the 11th 5-Year Plan, reflecting the immutable course of the party's policy, is to ensure the further enhancement of the Soviet people's well-being. This is what the plan is oriented toward: More strenuous targets than in the last 5-year plan are envisaged for the majority of basic indicators. A greater absolute increase in national income is planned, compared with the 10th 5-Year Plan. The volume of marketable industrial output will increase 25 percent against 22.4 percent in the last 5-year period. On the basis of accelerating scientific and technical progress and improving production organization it is planned to increase social labor productivity 21 percent over 5 years and to obtain from this 90 percent of the increase in industrial output and the entire increase in agricultural output and in volumes of construction and installation work.

The efforts of the party and the state are aimed at more fully satisfying the working people's needs and enhancing the people's well-being. The 5-year plan is imbued with these ideas. It provides for a 16.4 percent increase in the average monthly wages of workers and employees and a 24 percent increase in kolkhoz members' earnings. By 1985 public consumption funds will reach R82 billion -- 22 percent more than in 1980. This means that there will be an appreciable improvement in cultural, domestic and municipal services for the population, an increase in state aid for families with children and for working mothers, and an improvement in the provision of pensions. New schools, children's establishments, hospitals, clubs and stadiums will appear.

During the years of the 5-year plan more than 30 million people will move into new housing. Housing construction will be conducted at a higher pace in the countryside and in regions of Siberia and the Far East.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech at the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) plenum made an in-depth political and socioeconomic assessment of the country's 11th 5-Year Plan. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev began his analysis of the most urgent problems of economic building and the ways to resolve them with the food program, which is the central problem of the entire 5-year plan on both the economic and the political plane. The tasks for the development of RSFSR agriculture have also been determined proceeding from this principle thesis. It is planned to increase the average grain yield to 135 million tons -- 21 million tons more than during 1976-80. The volumes of production of livestock products will increase. Capital investments to strengthen the material and technical base of agriculture are being increased.

Our plans are underpinned by the country's strong economic potential. But practice attests, however -- and this was stated in all principledness at the session -- that efficient use of the existing potential is being made in far from all spheres of the national economy. Thus, during the first 10 months of this year, for example, 14 percent of the republic's enterprises failed to fulfill their plans for the total volume of output, and more than 40 percent -- their pledges on deliveries. The violation of contractual discipline has an adverse effect on the work of subcontractors and leads to violations of proportions in the development of individual sectors.

It was pointed out at the 26th CPSU Congress that a number of factors complicating economic development will operate in the eighties. One of them is the reduction in the increase in labor resources. It follows from this that special attention must be paid to improving production organization and to the speediest introduction of the achievements of science and technology contributing to the more efficient use of human energy. But the urgency of this problem has been recognized far from everywhere. This is evidenced by the following fact: Almost one industrial enterprise in every five in the republic has failed to fulfill its targets for labor productivity growth, and manual labor is being reduced extremely slowly. The shortage of labor resources can be overcome only by accelerating technical progress, introducing new technology and improving the machinery of administration and management.

In the 11th 5-Year Plan large funds are being invested in the development of agricultural production and in housing and cultural and consumer service construction in the countryside. It is now a matter of making thrifty use of the material resources being allocated. This must be remembered, it was emphasized at the session, above all because the funds being allocated are not so far producing the proper return. Land, agricultural equipment and transport are not being utilized efficiently enough. It would be incorrect to discount the fact that 3 successive years of drought have had a serious effect on agriculture. However, even under such difficult conditions many kolkhozes and sovkhozes have achieved stable harvests. Something else is known too: Even in the best years many farms have scarcely made ends meet. Consequently, it is the task of party, soviet and economic organs to make an in-depth study of the causes of laggardness and to ensure the unconditional fulfillment of the tasks facing every farm and every rayon.

The 5-year plan approved by the RSFSR Supreme Soviet has acquired the force of law. Its successful fulfillment will require the maximum concentration of the efforts of all departments and every collective on the effective use of internal reserves and a thrifty attitude toward the expenditure of raw and other materials and fuel -- toward everything the republic's national economy possesses. Economic cadres' responsibility for the matter in hand is increasing immesurably. The unconditional fulfillment of production plans -- that is what determines the professional qualities of the workers and the style of leadership under present conditions. The interests of the matter require that a resolute barrier be erected against the attempts of some economic leaders to seek the downward adjustment of plans. The position of some ministry and department executives who continue at this pernicious practice of adjusting plans must be severely denounced. The strict observance of state and planning discipline is one of the most important demands made of cadres of all levels and ranks and the criterion for assessing their professional and political qualities.

The decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) plenum and the documents adopted by the USSR Supreme Soviet and the RSFSR Supreme Soviet sessions reflect the party's constant concern for improving the people's well-being and its purposefulness in implementing the most important instruction of the 26th CPSU Congress -- improving the efficiency of the national economy and achieving its all-round intensification.

On the eve of the new year, the second year of the 5-year plan, party organizations are discussing the results of the CPSU Central Committee November plenum. Businesslike, principled discussion of the results of the path which has been traveled and of the specific tasks for the future -- that is what should distinguish these crucial meetings of communists. There must be a thorough analysis of the state of affairs in every sector of economic building, assessment of what has been achieved must be approached critically, the reasons for the nonfulfillment of plans by some production subunits must be revealed and those specifically to blame for specific omissions must be named. Those comrades who are to blame for interruptions in work must be sanctioned in a strict, party manner. Only a frank and truthful assessment of the results of economic activity produces a correct idea of unused reserves and opportunities and will help to define a clear-cut program of action promoting the successful solution of the tasks facing each labor collective.

The goals set the people by the 5-year plan will be attained the more rapidly, the more creative inventiveness and intitiative is brought to the common cause by each citizen. That tested method of accelerating our development -- socialist competition -- must now acquire new scope, new breadth. Not ostentaion, not grandiloquence, but efficiency and an orientation toward the end result, toward work efficiency, toward exceeding the plan targets -- this kind of labor emulation will bring closer the ultimate objectives of the 5-year plan. Party committees are consequently called upon to import greater militancy to all political work and to increase their exactingness and demands toward each communist. Setting a personal example of productive labor, leading people in his wake and being implacable toward slackness, violations of discipline and thriftlessness is the communist's duty.

Complex and crucial tasks have to be resolved. "...To cope with them successfully," Comrade Brezhnev points out, "the plan figures must be backed up by economic and organizational-political measures guaranteeing their fulfillment. Organization, efficiency and discipline -- those are the essential requirements both centrally and locally. It is from precisely this viewpoint that the activity of all party, state and economic organs must be organized."

To achieve the projected goals it is essential to resolutely increase party influence on all aspects of economic activity. Problems of labor productivity growth, the acceleration of scientific and technical progress and the improvement of overall economic production efficiency and the resolute improvement of the quality of work in all echelons of the national economy must be a subject of special concern for party organizations.

In explaining the humane, constructive essence of our plans party organizations must subordinate the entire arsenal of organizational and mass political means to the mobilization of working people to ensure the successful fulfillment of plans by the team, shop and enterprise. Marching in the front ranks of competition participants, the communists must set an example of a high degree of organization and discipline, create an atmosphere of comradely friendship and mutual exactingness in the collective and be implacable toward any violations of labor, plan or manufacturing discipline. It is a matter of honor for every party organization, every communist and every Soviet person to make a fitting contribution to the nationwide struggle for the successful implementation of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions.

Moldavian Supreme Soviet

PM151603 Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 5 Dec 81 p 1

[ATEM report: "Implementing the Party's Plans"]

[Text] The Fourth Session of the Moldavian Supreme Soviet continued its work 4 December.

The deputies greeted with applause Comrades P.V. Voronin, S.K. Grossu, G.I. Yeremey, Ye.P. Kalenik, I.P. Kalin, N.V. Merenishchev, P.P. Petrik, B.N. Savochko, G.A. Stepanov, I.G. Ustiyan, G.M. Volkov, G.G. Dygay and V.K. Kiktenko.

At the chairman's table were -- Deputy P.P. Botsu, chairman of the Moldavian Supreme Soviet; and deputies D.V. Kretsul, V.A. Protsenko, V.T. Stog and V.I. Chebanenko, deputy chairmen of the republic's Supreme Soviet. The following were in the offical boxes: I.F. Botezat and S.S. Sidorenko, deputy chairmen of the Moldavian Supreme Soviet Presidium; V.V. Vyshku, V.G. Kutyrkin, N.D. Polyakov and P.I. Shapa, deputy chairmen of the Moldavian Council of Ministers; and members of the Moldavian Supreme Soviet Presidium, ministers and chairmen of republic state committees.

Deputy P.P. Botsu, chairman of the Moldavian Supreme Soviet Presidium, presided.

The session began to examine the question of the Moldavian draft laws "On Protection of the Atmosphere" and the "On the Protection and Exploitation of the Animal World."

Deputy G.Ya. Rud, chairman of the Moldavian Supreme Soviet Standing Commission for Nature Conservation and the Rational Use of Natural Resources, delivered a report on this question.

The following spoke in the debate on the fourth question on the agenda: Deputy I.A. Kotyatsy, chairman of the Moldavian State Committee for Natural Conservation; Deputy P.I. Timofeyev, power unit operator at the 50-Vetiya Velikoy Oktyabrskoy Sotsialisticheskoy Revolutsii Moldavian GRES; and G.I. Vasalatiy, Moldavian minister of forestry.

The session unanimously adopted Moldavian SSR laws "On the Protection of the Atmosphere" and "On the Protection and Exploitation of the Animal World" and Supreme Soviet Resolutions "On the Procedure for Validating the Moldavian SSR Law 'On the Protection of the Atmosphere'" and "On the Procedure for Validating the Moldavian SSR Law 'On the Protection and Exploitation of the Animal World.'"

Deputy A.V. Melnik, secretary of the Moldavian Supreme Soviet Presidium, delivered a report on the fifth and sixth questions on the agenda -- "On the Moldavian Draft Laws 'On the Moldavian Judicial System,' 'On Elections to Moldavian Rayon (City) People's Courts' and 'On the System for Recalling People's Judges and People's Assessors of Moldavian Rayon (City) People's Courts' and on Ratifying Moldavian Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees."

The session adopted corresponding laws and resolutions.

With this the 4th Session of the Moldavian Supreme Soviet, 10th Convocation, completed its work.

SUPREME SOVIET SESSION CONVENES IN KARAKALPAK

GF160700 Tashkent Domestic Service in Russian 1315 GMT 15 Dec 81

[Text] The 4th Session of the 10th Convocation of the Karakalpak Autonomous Republic Supreme Soviet was held today. The Supreme Soviet deputies reviewed in detail the autonomous republic's 5-year economic and social development plan, the 1982 plan and next year's budget. Those who addressed the session called on the republic's party organizations and workers to respond practically to the decisions of the November 1981 CPSU Central Committee plenum and the instructions Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, issued in his speech at that plenum.

The Supreme Soviet passed appropriate resolutions on questions discussed.

PRAVDA EDITORIAL ON ROLE OF PARTY ORGANS

PM150909 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Dec 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Always in the Vanguard"]

[Text] A USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree was published the other day, conferring the title of Hero of Socialist Labor on Mikhail Konstantinovich Gunya, leader of a team of construction workers from Leningradskaya Oblast, for outstanding successes achieved in the construction of the Kingisepp Fosforit production association, the decree says. By rallying together his comrades into a harmonious, militant collective and mastering the team contract method, communist M.K. Gunya was able to achieve really outstanding labor successes and to substantially speed up the rate of construction.

The 11th 5-Year Plan is naming more and more of its heroes. They extract coal and smelt steel, grow grain and create new machines, teach children and treat the sick. Among the best of all are the communists. This is natural: The members of Lenin's party are called upon to set an example for Soviet people.

"The atmosphere and mood in labor collectives, and hence production indicators, depend to a large extent on how communists work," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said at the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) plenum. "It is necessary for every communist -- and there are nearly 18 million of us -- to devote all his strength, experience and knowledge in his own sector to seeking out reserves and increasing labor efficiently and to set a worthy example of labor selflessness."

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech and the decisions of the Central Committee November plenum instruct party organizations to take still greater pains to increase their militancy.

That means working in such a way as to ensure that everywhere every communist always justifices in practice his lofty title and is out in the forefront, leading others. The formation of active political fighters for the party is the prime task of all party organizations.

The CPSU Central Committee proceeds on this basis in its recently adopted resolution "On the work of the Samarkandskiy Obkom in Fulfilling the 26th CPSU Congress Decisions on Enhancing Communists" Vanguard Role and Developing Their Activeness in Production and Public Life. Analyzing the situation in one oblast party organization, this document raises most important questions of organizational and ideological education work and contains a number of conclusions of partywide significance.

The resolution notes that the Samarkandskiy Obkom, implementing tasks in the economic and social development of the oblast in light of the 25th and 26th party congress decisions and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's instructions, began to devote more attention to enhancing communists' vanguard role and developing their labor and political activeness. The majority of communists set an example of a conscientious attitude toward matters, and many put foward valuable initiatives and innovations. All this helps to strengthen party influence in various sectors of economic and cultural building.

At the same time the obkom was unable to achieve a restructuring of work in accordance with the requirements of the 26th CPSU Congress and on this basis to ensure high activeness and responsibility in every communist and all party organizations for the state of affairs in their collectives and in the oblast as a whole. Party organs and primary party organizations are not displaying a due sense of purpose in ensuring that the course elaborated by the party for the intensive development of the economy and the fuller utilization of available reserves and potential is consistently implemented. Hence the laggardness at a number of enterprises and farms, the nonfulfillment of the capital construction plan and other omissions and shortcomings.

One of the main reasons is that certain communists are not setting an example of highly productive labor and the ability to organize matters. Some shops, sectors, livestock units and teams headed by party members and candidate members are not coping with their targets. There are cases where communists do not fulfill their socialist pledges. Not enough work is done to introduce advanced experience. Individual leaders do not display due concern for people or take into account the sociopolitical and educational consequences of economic activity. In this connection party organs display a overindulgent attitude toward communists who behave incorrectly.

The CPSU Central Committee drew the attention of the Samarkandskiy Obkom Bureau and its first secretary, B. R. Rakhimov, to serious shortcomings in the leadership of the oblast party organization. In particular, the obkom and certain party committees in the oblast, instead of launching painstaking organizational and political work among communists and the broad masses of working people, in many cases waste most of their effort on holding all kinds of sessions and conferences and preparing and adopting large numbers of decisions, a significant proportion of which are of a general nature and are poorly monitored. These and other shortcomings must be resolutely eliminated.

Today all party organizations must direct their prime attention toward the successful fulfillment of plans for the current year and the 5-year plan as a whole. To this end it is important to ensure that communists everywhere act as energetic organizers of socialist competition and head the struggle for improving efficiency and quality of work, for making savings and displaying thrift, for speeding scientific and technical progress and for introducing intensive methods of economic management. The urgent task is to persistently disseminate everything new and advanced that is created by the masses' initiative.

Every party organization has many forms and methods available to it for increasing communists' activeness in production and in public life.

These include party assignments, Marxist-Leninist studies, party meetings -- an effective school, an education -- reports on the fulfillment of the requirements laid down by party rules and conversations on questions of production and public life and everyday conduct. There must be a more exacting attitude toward those who violate the CPSU rules or party and state discipline, and criticism and self-criticism must be developed more boldly. More attention must be devoted to acting on critical observations and proposals, including those put forward at report and election party meetings.

Communists, Forward! This slogan, which spurs fighters into the attack, is today summoning the members of Lenin's party to the front line of the 5-year plan. May everyone's response be shock labor.

RSFSR COUNCIL OF MINISTER'S SMIRNOV DIES 4 DEC

PM160849 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Dec 81 p 6

[Obituary of I.S. Smirnov]

[Excerpts] Ivan Semenovich Smirnov, RSFSR Supreme Soviet Deputy, RSFSR Council of Ministers Presidium member, RSFSR Council of Ministers administrator of affairs and CPSU member since 1939, died suddenly on 4 December 1981 in his 67th year.

I.S. Smirnov was born into a peasant family in the village of Troitskoye in Nelidovskiy Rayon, Kalininskaya Oblast, in 1915.

[signed] A.P. Kirilenko, K.U. Chernenko, M.S. Solomentsev, I.V. Kapitonov, M.A. Yasnov, K.M. Bogolyubov, N.A. Petrovichev, Ye.M. Tyazhelnikov, B.I. Stukalin, M.S. Smirtyukov, O.P. Kolchina, L.P. Yermin, V.P, Orlov, A.V. Aleksankin, V.A. Demchenko, V.I. Kazakov, A.M. Kalashnikov, Ye.F. Karpova, V.I. Kochemasov, L.P. Lykova, N.I. Maslennikov, V.F. Promyslov, A.A. Bobrovnikov, V.F. Konnov, Kh.P. Neshkov, V.N. Ignatov, F.S. Meshkov, N.V. Sviridov, I.I. Zarubin, N.A. Andrianov, A.P. Belyakov and A.L. Makkaveyev.

GEORGIAN DISSIDENT SENTENDED TO LABOR CAMP

LC152305 Paris AFP in English 1951 GMT 15 Dec 81

[Text] Moscow, 15 Dec (AFP) -- Georgian dissident Merab Kostava, living in internal exile in eastern Siberia, has been sentenced to five years' imprisonment in a severe-regime labor camp, followed by three months' relegation, a dissident source said here today.

Mr Kostava, aged 43, a member of the Georgian group monitoring Soviet compliance with the Helsinki agreement, was sentenced in 1978 to three years in a labor camp and two years' internal exile for "anti-Soviet propaganda."

The latest sentence comes three months after his release from the camp.

The source added that two other members of the Georgian monitoring group, Isay and Grigory Goldstein, demonstrated for about 15 minutes today at the Georgian headquarters of the KGB (security police). They carried a banner demanding "Work and an Exit Visa."

Both have been applying for 10 years to leave the Soviet Union.

The source said that a KGB official told them they could find work quickly and their request for an exit visa would be studied soon.

UKRAINIAN SEMINAR VIEWS BUILDING PARTY INFLUENCE

WA140905 [Editorial Report] Kiev RADYANSKA UKRAINA in Ukrainian on 13 November publishes on page three a 900-word article summarizing the proceedings of a seminar on the work of party organizations in institutions of higher learning, held in Kiev on 11-12 November 1981.

According to the article, O. S. Kapto, candidate member of the Ukrainian CP Central Committee Politburo and Central Committee secretary, delivered a lecture at the plenary session of the seminar, which was conducted for secretaries of party organizations in institions of higher learning. Kapto and other speakers noted that "institutions of higher learning today basically satisfy the national economy's need for specialists" but "increased demands place new and broader tasks" on these intitutions. In accomplishing these tasks, the work of party organizations in the areas of selection, placement, and education of pedagogical cadres takes on an important role, as does "further strengthening party influence in working with cadres and reinforcing key departments in higher schools with politically mature and prepared people. Much attention, the article states, was devoted to the question of improving ideological work, and emphasis was placed on the "necessity for reconstructing some of its spheres and divisions, taking into account the particularities of today's stage of social development; the high educational, cultural, and political level of the Soviet people; and the growing ideological pressure of the class adversary."

Also delivering speeches at the seminar were: S. I. Hurenko, deputy chairman of the Ukrainian Council of Ministers; H. K. Kryuchkov, chief of the organizational party work department of the Ukrainian CP Central Committee; Yu. I. Butenko, first deputy minister of higher and specialized secondary education of the Ukraine; and M. S. Kolesnikov, division chief of the Science and Educational Institutions Department of the CPSU Central Committee.

Participating in the work of the seminar were: M. Y. Kanivets, A. D. Kovalenko, F. M. Rudych, and A. Z. Khomych -- department chiefs of the Ukrainian CP Central Committee; A. Yu. Romanenko and M. V. Fomenko -- members of the Council of Ministers of the Ukrainian SSR; and A. I. Korniyenko, first secretary of the Ukrainian Komsomol.

SOVIET LEADERSHIP APPEARANCES NOV-DEC

Romanov on Consumer Goods

PM151007 Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 29 Nov 81 p 1

[Text] LENTAS -- The accelerated growth of Group B output is a matter of great state importance. As the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) plenum stressed, this will enable the supply of consumer goods and food for the population to be improved.

Many Leningrad enterprises and organizations producing goods for the light and food industry are the parent ones in the sector and set the standard of technical progress to a large extent. The goods of the Karl Marx association, the copying machine plant and other enterprises enjoy well-earned prestige in our country.

Prospects for the development of enterprises producing manufacturing equipment for the light and food industry and measures to modernize and retool have been examined in the Smolnyy. Special attention was directed toward the importance of speeding up the creation and series production of more productive machines enabling maximum savings of raw material and other types of resources.

Taking part in the examination of the questions were G.V. Romanov, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Leningradskiy Obkom; I.I. Pudkov, USSR minister of machine building for the light and food industry and household appliances; A.P. Dumachev, secretary of the Leningradskiy Obkom; and party and economic executives.

Solomentsev at Komi Anniversary

LD152146 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 15 Dec 81

[Excerpts] The 70th anniversary of the Komi ASSR is the subject of Days of Literature and Art of the autonomous republic in Moscow. They were ceremonially opened on 15 December in the State Central Concert Hall.

Present at the concert were Solomentsev, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers and leaders of party and Soviet organizations of the Komi ASSR.

Kuznetsov Presents Awards

LD301422 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 30 Nov 81

[Text] Kuznetsov, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, awarded USSR decorations to a group of comrades at the Kremlin today. Orders of Lenin and Hammer and Sickle Gold Medals of Hero of Socialist Labor were received by (Danisov), stationmaster of the Moscow Smolenskaya passenger station and Smirnov, president of the USSR Supreme Court. Vasilyev, former director general of the Kamsk association for the production of heavy vehicles and deputy minister of the USSR automotive industry and director general of the Moscow Moskvish small litre car plant; Zolotukin, USSR minister of procurement; and Karpov, world chess champion were awarded the Order of Lenin. Kapitsa, a department head in the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, was awarded the Order of the October Revolution. Comrade Kuznetsov warmly congratulated the recipients and wished them new creative achievements in the name of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the Soviet Government and Comrade Brezhnev personally.

Rashidov at Tashkent Art Shop

GF231535 Tashkent Domestic Service in Russian 1345 GMT 23 Nov 81

[Excerpts] For the first time in the republic, and Indian art shop was opened in Tashkent today. The shop will propagate Indian art by selling artistic items to the citizens of the republic.

In an inauguration ceremony marking the opening of the shop, Uzbek Minister of Trade M.Kh. Khasanov and the minister of [word indistinct] at the Indian Embassy in the USSR addressed the audience. Both pointed out that the opening was a significant event in strengthening cooperation between India and the Soviet Union in various fields for the common good of their peoples and in the interest of peace on the planet.

The inauguration was also attended by candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Uzbek CP Central Committee Comrade Rashidov.

Rashidov at Workers' Meeting

PM111603 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Dec 81 p 3

[Text] Tashkent, 4 Dec, TASS -- A republic party workers' conference today discussed measures to further improve work with party documents and working people's letters and petitions in light of the 26th CPSU Congress demands and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's instructions. The opening speech was made by Sh.R. Rashidov, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Uzbek CP Central Committee.

It was noted that in accordance with the congress decisions and also the CPSU Central Committee resolution on working people's letters and suggestions, much work is being done within the republic party organization to improve the style of party work and educate cadres in the spirit of sensitive and respectful treatment of people and intolerance of any manifestations of red tape and bureaucratism and neglect of working people's demands. Proposals were made to further improve work in this important area of party committees' activity.

The conference was addressed by I.S. Gustov, first deputy chairman of the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee, and B.P. Yakovlev, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Letters Department.

Kiselev Meets With Electors

LD151142 Minsk Domestic Service in Belorussian 2130 GMT 11 Dec 81

[Text] In Minsk a meeting has taken place between Tikhon Kiselev, deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Belorussian CP Central Committee, and electors. Kiselev said that the party's plans, the main content of which are care for the growth of the economic and defense might of the country, of the people's living standards and preserving peace, are accepted by the working people as their own and with full resolve to implement them.

It was said at the meeting that in order to realize the defined food program in Belorussia, the further development of agriculture is envisaged: It will increase production by 17 percent during the current 5-year period is an all-round increase in production effectiveness and its intensification. The fulfillment of the capital construction program will have decisive importance for the development of material production, culture, education, health services and the further improvement of the population's housing standards.

Tikhon Kiselev paid great attention to solving problems connected with the implementation of the program of construction of housing, children's preschool establishments, expanding the production of consumer goods, organization and development of trade, and also with improving management of the economy.

Aliyev Meets With Rheumatologists

WA231500 [Editorial Report] Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian on 14 November publishes on page one a 400-word report of the reception by candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, G.A. Aliyev of a group of rheumatology seminar participants under the leadership of the president of the European League of Rheumatologists and director of the Scientific and Research Institute of Rheumatology, V.A. Nasonov in the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee. Nasonov spoke to the group praising Azerbaijan in the name of Soviet specialists for the successes of Azerbaijan's successes in industry and agriculture. He then talked about his work and about the needs for patients.

Aliyev then thanked Nasonov for his congratulations and information and talked about medical research, calling for the "maximum utilization on the part of Azerbaijani specialists of the possibilities before them to familiarize themselves with the newest achievements in the sphere of rheumatism and to organize their wide implementation." Aliyev stated further that joint research on the part of Moscow and Azerbaijani scientists as well as a deepening of specialization of medical personnel in the field of rheumatism were necessary.

Also present at the conversation were secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, G.A. Gasanov, and Azerbaijan SSR Minister of Health, T.A. Kasumov.

Aliyev Addresses Aktiv

LD260020 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 25 Nov 81

[Text] Ways of fulfilling the plans and socialist pledges for capital construction for 1981 were examined today at the meeting of the Azerbaijan party economic aktiv.

Since the beginning of 1981, it was stressed at the meeting, the volumes of capital investments have increased by 16.5 percent. Over 30 national economy projects have gone into operation.

The meeting was addressed by Aliyev, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee.

Aliyev at Baku Meeting

LD270002 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 26 Nov 81

[Summary] A meeting was held in Baku today to honor the Azerbaijani scholar Nasreddin Tusi.

"A meeting in his honor was attended by Aliyev, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee."

Aliyev at Theatrical Society

PM081141 Moscow SOVETSKAYA KULTURA in Russian 4 Dec 81 p 1

[Report from "Diary of Events" feature by SOVETSKAYA KULTURA correspondents and TASS: "Attention Centered on Working People"]

[Text] Our contemporaries, working people, are the main heroes of shows being performed on the stages of all 14 state theaters and more than 50 people's theaters in Azerbaijan. This was noted at a congress of the republic's theater society held 30 November. The delegates' attention was focused on the tasks facing masters of the stage in light of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions.

Taking part in the congress was G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee.

Aliyev at Baku Jubliee Soiree

LD011950 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 1 Dec 81

[Excerpts] A jubilee soiree devoted to the 100th anniversary of the birth of the outstanding actor-director Arablinskiy, has been held in Baku. Aliyev, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee was present at the jubilee soiree.

Aliyev at Baku School Centerary

LD111920 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 11 Dec 81

[Summary] The Baku Maritime Training School is 100 years old. To mark the event, Guzhenko, the USSR minister of the maritime fleet, presided over a solemn meeting devoted to the centenary during which he presented the training school with the Order of Friendship Among the People. "Aliyev, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, attended the ceremony."

Aliyev Visits Baku Museum

LD151738 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1430 GMT 15 Dec 81

[Excerpts] The Baku Museum of the Battle Glory of the 18th Army is 5 years old. A meeting of Malaya Zemlya veterans and youth was devoted to this event.

Comrade Aliyev, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, today visited the museum of the 18th Army. He inspected the exhibition, became acquainted with new material and conversed with veterans from Novorossiysk.

Shevardnadze Museum Opening

LD171128 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Text] A republican museum of combat glory devoted to the feats of the men of the 18th Army opened today in Makharadze, the hometown of its commander, Hero of the Soviet Union Leselidze. The exhibits and photographs of those years tell of the unprecedented heroism of the heroes of the "little land" and the contribution made to the rout of the enemy by the political department headed by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. Comrades-in-arms who fought as brothers in the "little land" battle arrived from all parts of the country for the opening of the museum. A warm and cordial greeting from Comrade Brezhnev addressed to the Makharadze Council of Veterans of the Great Patriotic War.

A well-attended meeting took place on Ploshchad Mira where the Museum of Combat Glory is located. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee spoke at the meeting.

Shevardnadze Attends Seminar

LD272320 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 27 Nov 81

[Excerpts] An all-union conference-seminar opened in Tbilisi today. Taking part in it are workers of the country's consumer cooperative system.

The participants in the conference-seminar were addressed by Shevardnadze, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee.

MOSCOW CONFERENCE ON BREZHNEV TRADE UNION BOOK

PM171355 Moscow TRUD in Russian 10 Dec 81 p 1

[Unattributed report: "L.I. Brezhnev on the Trade Union: A Scientific and Practical Conference at the AUCCTU's N.M. Shvernik Higher School of the Trade Union Movement"]

[Text] A scientific and practical conference was held at the AUCCTU's N.M. Shvernik Higher School of the Trade Union Movement yesterday, on the book "The Soviet Trade Unions in the Conditions of Developed Socialism" ["Sovetskiye Profsoyuzy V Usloviyakh Razvitogo Sotsializma"] by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, which has just been published in a second edition.

Taking part in the conference were AUCCTU secretaries Comrades L.A. Zemlyannikova and V.P. Provotorov, AUCCTU section chiefs, workers on trade union organs, teachers, scientific workers and students of the Higher School of the Trade Union Movement and the Higher Trade Union School of Culture and representatives of the trade unions' press.

The conference was opened by AUCCTU Secretary Comrade L.A. Zemlyannikova. Each of us, she said, greeted the publication of the second edition of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's book "The Soviet Trade Unions in the Conditions of Developed Socialism" with tremendous interest and profound emotion. This fundamental work is an invaluable contribution to the treasurehouse of Marxist-Leninist teaching on the trade unions.

We remember Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's exceptionally forceful, clear and profound speeches at Soviet trade unions congresses. They give an al-round characterization of the role and place of the biggest mass organization of working people in the political system of Soviet society.

In these speeches -- and they are reproduced in full in the second edition -- Comrade L.I. Brezhnev reveals the inexhaustible potential of the Soviet people's creative, constructive labor and demonstrates the lofty, noble goals toward which our trade unions are working. The speeches formulate and substantiate the conclusion that the resolution of fundamental questions of Soviet people's economic, social and spiritual life is inconceivable without the trade unions' participation. Today we have every right to say that an integral teaching on the trade unions in the conditions of developed socialism has been created.

It is difficult to overstate the importance of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's conclusion on the twofold task of the Soviet trade unions and his instructions to the effect that the growth and qualitative improvement of the economy constitute the true, correct path toward improving the working person's living conditions.

Of great importance for us is the instruction by the author of the book to the effect that the Leninist concept of the trade unions' role as a "school of communism" means, above all, inculcating communist awareness in people in close unity with their production activity and their labor for society's benefit.

L.I. Brezhnev has comprehensively substantiated the trade unions' role os a school of class solidarity of working people, a school of proletarian internationalism. His instructions are a mighty ideological weapon for our trade unions in the struggle to further strengthen the unity of the international trade union movement on a class, anti-imperialist basis and in the struggle for peace and the people's security.

The 26th CPSU congress decisions and L.I. Brezhnev's instructions orient the trade unions toward stepping up initiative and activeness in all matters and strengthening ties with the working people's masses and toward the need to increase the militancy of trade union organs in the struggle against manifestations of thriftlessness and an inattentive attitude toward people's requirements and other shortcomings.

L.I. Brezhnev's book, Comrade L.A. Zemlyannikova said in conclusion, constitutes an inexhaustible source of inspiration and confidence in the correctness of our cause and the realistic nature of our plans and tasks.

On behalf of the AUCCTU, comrade L.A. Zemlyannikova declared the conference on L.I. Brezhnev's book "The Soviet Trade Unions in the Conditions of Developed Socialism" open.

A report "The Creative Development by the CPSU and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev of Lenin's Teaching on the Trade Unions in the Conditions of Developed Socialism" was delivered by Comrade V.G. Shorin, rector of the AUCCTU's N.M. Shvernik Higher School of the Trade Union movement.

He noted that Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, creatively continuing and developing Lenin's teaching on the trade unions, sets an example in his work, of the profound elaboration of the theory of the trade union movement and questions of further developing it and improving the entire practice of trade union work at the present stage of Soviet society's development.

Our country's trade unions are proud that their path has been illuminated from the first by Marxist-Leninist theory and that from the first they have been closely associated with the party of scientific socialism and have been set up on the firm basis of Marxist-Leninist teaching on the trade unions, which has become an integral part of the theory of classes and the class struggle and the science of socialist revolution and the building of socialism and communism.

The report went on to analyze in detail the main tennets, conclusions and instructions contained in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's new book aimed at further developing and improving the trade unions' work in our country.

The conference participants continued the discussion of L.I. Brezhnev's book "The Soviet Trade Unions in the Conditions of Developed Socialism" in six sections devoted to the following problems: the trade unions in the political system of developed socialism, trade union participation in the implementation of the CPSU's economic policy, in the implementation of the party's social program at the present state, in the fulfillment of tasks in ideological education work and in the struggle for unity of actions by the international workers' and trade union movment and questions of improving the organizational basis of the trade union's activity.

Reports were delivered in these sections by S.I. Shkurko and M.V. Baglay, prorectors of the AUCCTU Higher School of the Trade Union Movement; L.G. Belkin, rector of the Higher Trade Union School of Culture; Doctors of Philosophical Sciences Ye.A. Ivanov, I.I. Changli and G.V. Osipov; Doctor of Economic Sciences A.O. Gusakov; Doctor of Legal Sciences M.L. Zakharov; Doctor of Historical Sciences V.A. Kadeykin; and other scholars. In all, some 50 reports were heard in the sections.

All the speakers in the sections noted that L.I. Brezhev's book "The Soviet Trade Unions in the Conditions of Developed Socialism" has become an invaluable textbook in the practical work of trade union councils and committees and all trade union organizations, and assured the CPSU Central Committee and L.I. Brezhnev personally that they will make every effort to fulfill the 26th CPSU Congress decisions.

A concluding address was delivered at the conference by Comrade V.G. Shorin.

The conference participants adopted with great enthusiasm a letter of greetings to Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

IZVESTIYA REVIEWS BREZHNEV BOOK ON TRADE UNIONS

LD072043 Moscow TASS in English 1858 GMT 7 Dec 81

[Text] Moscow, 7 Dec, TASS -- In guiding the trade unions, the CPSU has developed and continues developing at all stages of building socialism and communism the Leninist teaching of trade unions as a school of communism, where millions of working people learn the science of production management, of the administration of the society, learn to live and work in the communist way, the newspaper IZVESTIYA writes today. IZVESTIYA carries today a long article on the second enlarged edition of Leonid Brezhnev's book "The Soviet Trade Unions Under the Conditions of Developed Socialism", which has got off print. Leonid Brezhnev's reports, speeches, statements and messages of greetings included into the collection, the article says, examine questions pertaining to the work of trade unions in close connection with the Leninist teaching of the leading position of the working class in the system of socialist relations in the society, of the indestructible alliance of the working class and the collective farm peasantry, of the CPSU's growing role in building communism as the leading and guiding force of the Soviet society, the nucleus of its political system, government and public organizations.

The building of mature, developed socialism has posed in a new way many tasks of the country's economic, socio-political and cultural development, the newspaper writes. Both our possibilities and social requirements have become different. Underway is a deep restructuring of many aspects of practical activity of the party, the soviets, public organizations and the entire people. This also fully concerns the work of the trade unions.

Socialist democracy, which expresses the interests of the people, deeply penetrates all spheres of public life, the article goes on to say. The Soviet trade unions are one of the most important links the whole system of socialist democracy, in drawing the working people to the administration of government and social affairs.

They participate in the resolution of many tasks of national economic development -- from drafting state plans to administering the operation of each enterprise. They play an important role in production and public activity, take part in fostering communist attitude to work and public property, take care of meeting the cultural and every-day requirements of the working people and their health, the newspaper IZVESTIYA writes.

The collection contains programme guidelines charting the ways for drawing ever more broadly the working people in the administration of production affairs and the society, clearly outlines the tasks of the trade unions for the development of democratic principles in the field of production.

Leonid Brezhnev's works devote much attention to the creation of the Constitution of the USSR. The fundamental law of the USSR has constitutionally determined the legal status of the Soviet trade unions, has juridically sealed the socio-political and economic fundamentals of their activity.

Leonid Brezhnev, the newspaper stresses, has comprehensively substantiated the tasks of the trade unions as the school of class solidarity of the working people, a school of proletarian internationalism. It points to the necessity of strengthening the unity of the international trade union movement -- unity in the struggle for social progress, peace and security of peoples.

The collection, IZVESTIYA points out, is a major creative contribution to the treasury of Marxism-Leninism, an evidence of the scientific substantiation of the general line of the CPSU, its day-to-day solicitude for the activity of the Soviet trade unions which appear as loyal assistants of the party in the resolution of the tasks of building communism.

BREZHNEV BOOK ON LENIN, LENINISM ANNOUNCED

LD102242 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 10 Dec 81

[Text] The book by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev "O LENINE I LENINIZME" ["ON LENIN AND LENINISM"] HAS BEEN ISSUED. Statements by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev on Vladimir Ilich Lenin and Leninism, contained in his addresses, reports, speeches, articles and greetings over a number of years, have been included in this collection.

The book stresses that Leninist thought and the depth and foresight of the Leninist analysis of social development, Lenin's method and the style of his work have been, are and will always be for all the followers of his great cause an unfading beacon, a reliable guiding line and a wise adviser in understanding present-day life and in solving the problems facing the fighters for socialism and the builders of socialism and communism in our time.

Therefore, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev writes in a preface to the collection, familiarizing oneself with how the weapons of Lenin's ideas are applied and how Lenin's behests are implemented in the practice of the CPSU can, in my view, be of considerable interest and prove useful both to Soviet people, actively taking part in communist construction, especially young people, and to a certain circle of readers abroad.

The book has been issued by Politizdat and was printed in the printing house of the Gorkovskaya Pravda Publishing House.

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 7-14 DEC REPORTED

LD120428/LD150404 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reprots on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian from 7-14 December. Times of broadcasts are given in parenthess at the end of each item.

7 December

Kazakhstan farms are completing seed preparation for next year's crop. 3,220,000 tons of wheat, barley and other grain crops are ready for spring sowing. (2204 GMT)

8 December

Kuban farms have nearly completed preparing spring crop seeds for sowing. (0304 GMT)

9 December

Moldavian farms have stocked 35 percent more spring crop seeds than planned. Omskaya Oblasts farms have brought 97 percent of grain crops' seeds to high sowing conditions. (0500 GMT)

10 December

Preparation of machinery for field work next year is proceeding at high rates. In the country's kolkhozes and sovkhoves almost 70 percent of sowers, cultivators, potato planters have been overhauled already; readiness of plows is even higher -- 74 percent. This is considerably more than at this time last year. Repairs of tractors are also proceeding quickly; 41 percent of grain harvesting combines have already been made ready in the country as a whole. (1100 GMT)

14 December

Farmers in Omskaya Oblast have completed snow retention work on more than 500,000 hectares. During the winter months many farmers will carry out snow retention work not less than two or three times. (0100 GMT)

Farmers have begun snow retention work in various areas in Altayskiy Kray. The work will affect 3.5 million hectares. (0204 GMT)

Ukrainian farmers are getting ready for spring. To date, more than 50 percent of the sowing machines, 75 percent of the plows and 85 percent of the tractors have been repaired. One-third of the grain-harvesting combines are ready. In Kurganskaya Oblast, more than 4.5 million quintals of seed are ready for spring sowing. Specialist have commented favorably on the quality of the seed. (0800 GMT)

Field work is underway on Tadzhikistan farms in preparations for next year's harvest. Winter plowing has been completed on 147,000 hectares, which represents 41 percent of the plan. (0900 GMT)

Many farmers in Moldavia have completed repair work on sowing and soil tilling equipment. Sixty percent of the grain harvesting combines in the republic have been repaired. Repair workers in Lipetskaya Oblast are also working quickly and have repaired 76 percent of the tractors. (1100 GMT)

WEATHER, CROP DEVELOPMENT IN LATE NOVEMBER

FM1111131 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 4 Dec 81 p 1

[Report by agrometeorologist O. Pisarenko: "The Weather and the Crops"]

[Text] The temperature rose in nearly all parts of the USSR's European territory in the third 10 days of November. In most parts the average temperature was 2-5 degrees above normal.

It became somewhat colder at the end of the period. The minimum temperature in the north and northeast of the territory was minus 11 to minus 16 degrees and on some days in Sverdlovskaya Oblast, most parts of Kurganskaya and Chelyabinskaya Oblasts and eastern Orenburgskaya Oblast it was minus 20 to minus 25.

Most parts had rain on 4-8 days (11-30 mm, and in places 31-55 mm). There were 35-80 mm in the Baltic area. There was little precipitation (less than 10 mm) in the lower Volga area, the Kalmytskaya ASSR, the Chuvashskaya ASSR, in some parts of Permsakaya, Chelyabinskaya and Sverdlovska Oblasts or in eastern Orenburgskaya Oblast.

Winter grain crops continued to grow in Krymskaya and Khersonskaya Oblasts and in the north Caucasus, where the average temperature for the 10-day period was 5-8 degrees. Over the remaining part of the USSR's European territory winter grain crops were dormant. Snow was 10-15 cm deep in most parts of the northwest region and in northern parts of the central and Volga-Vyatka regions, and in places 25-30 cm deep; it was no more than 5 cm deep in the rest of the territory. The minimum soil temperature at winter grain crops' tillering node depth remained within the minus 2 to minus 5 range.

The weather remained mild with considerable precipitation in the Transcaucasus, with the exception of Armenia. By day the temperature rose to plus 11-18 degrees. There was frost in Armenia and eastern Georgia. Over most of the area winter crops were growing; in mountain regions of Armenia they were dormant.

It became colder in most parts of west Siberia and in north Kazakhstan. The average temperature was 1-3 degrees below normal; 3-6 degrees below normal in Altayskiy Kray. It was milder than usual in the northern half of Omskaya Oblast and in Tomskaya Oblast. Most parts had 1-10 mm of precipitation; Omskaya and Tyumenskaya Oblasts had 11-20 mm. In west Siberia and in north Kazakhstan, where temperatures went as low as minus 25-30 degrees, winter crops were beneath a good snow cover.

It remained warm in the Central Asian Republics. The maximum temperature was 16-22 degrees in most parts. There was precipitation (11-30 mm, in places 31-70 mm) on 1-3 days. In some parts of Turkmenia precipitation did not exceed 10 mm. Over most of the Central Asian Republics winter grain crops continued to grow; in Kirgizia winter crops were under snow throughout most of the 10-day period.

PRAVDA REPORTS TADZHIK AGRICULTURAL RESULTS

PM161633 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Dec 81 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Pledges Fulfilled"]

[Text] Having widely developed socialist competition to implement the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, Tadzhik SSR agricultural workers grew a good harvest in this year's difficult weather conditions, conducted well-organized harvest work and successfully fulfilled socialist pledges on purchases of cotton, grain, vegetables, potatoes, melon crops, fruit, grapes, geraniums and silk cocoons.

The republic's kolkhozes and sovkhozes sold to the state 920,000 tons of cotton, which is much more than the plan. All oblasts and rayons in the republic made substantial contributions to the fulfillment of cotton purchase plans. Farms in Kurgantyubinskaya Oblast sold 437,000 tons of cotton to the state, including 270,000 tons of valuable fine-fiber strains; farms in Leninabadskaya Oblast sold 237,000 tons and farms in Kulyabskaya Oblast sold 151,000 tons.

The grain growers, vegetable growers and fruit growers worked well. Reception centers and processing industry enterprises received 100,000 tons of grain, or 143 percent of the plan; 233,000 tons of vegetables -- 114 percent; 77,000 tons of potatoes -- 122 percent; 65,000 tons of melon crops -- 105 percent; 101,000 tons of fruit -- 109 percent, and 167,000 tons of grapes, which is 119 percent. Targets were fulfilled for shipments of vegetables, potatoes, melon crops, grapes and fruit to cities and industrial centers. State stores received from the republic's farms 24,800 tons of geraniums -- 103 percent of the plan -- and 4,000 tons of silk cocoons, 115 percent. Plans were overfulfilled for accumulating haylage and there was a considerable improvement in their quality.

The republic's agricultural workers are now concentrating on preparing for next year's harvest and on the efficient wintering of livestock and they are striving for new successes in fulfilling the 26th CPSU Congress decisions.

BREZHNEV PRAISES LATVIAN FARMERS' LABOR FEATS

PM170835 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Dec 81 Morning Edition p 1

[Brezhnev message to Latvian leadership: "Congratulations on Your Labor Victory"]

[Text] To the Latvian CP Central Committee, the Latvian Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Latvian Council of Ministers.

To the agricultural workers, machine oeprators, scientists and specialists, party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol workers and all working people of the Latvian SSR.

Dear comrades

The Central Committee received with satisfaction the report of the fulfillment by Latvian agricultural workers of the socialist pledges adopted for 1981 for the sale to the state of grain, potatoes, vegetables and other agricultural produce.

I heartily congratulate upon this labor victory the kolkhoz members, sovkhoz workers, machine operators, farm leaders and specialists, workers of party, soviet, trade union, Kmosomol and economic organs, pupils and students and all who put their efforts into cultivating and gathering the harvest and who ensured the fulfillment of the pledges for sale to the state of agricultural produce.

The CPSU Central Committee express confidence that Latvian working people, relying on the state's great assistance and utilizing the achievements of science and advanced experience, will make even more energetic use of the reserves for increasing the output of produce from fields and livestock units, lay a firm foundation for next year's harvest, see that the livestock are wintered in an organized way and achieve new successes in implementing the 26th party congress decisions.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev

BRIEFS

UZBEK COTTON SEMINAR -- A seminar on cotton growing in the Uzbek SSR, organized by the All-Union Coordinating Council, began in Tashkent today. During the seminar, the republic's scientists, agricultural experts and cottongrowers will discuss a number of tasks and measures aimed at improving cotton productivity in the Uzbek SSR during the 11th 5-Year Plan. [Text] [Tashkent Domestic Service in Russian 1315 GMT 15 Dec 81 GF]

EARTHQUAKE SHAKES AZERBAIJAN MOUNTAINS 30 NOV

LD020936 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0000 GMT 2 Dec 81

[Excerpt] An earthquake measuring 5-6 on the 12-point scale took place on Monday morning in the mountains of the Greater Caucasus in Azerbaijan. Powerful tremors were experienced in the Ismailly and Shemakha. Some buildings were destroyed but there were no casualties. This is the second perceptible tremor in the Shemakha seismically-active zone in recent times. On 19 November tremors measuring up to 4 on the 12-point scale were felt by many inhabitants of Baku.

New Tremors

LD071526 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 7 Dec 81

[Text] A report from Baku: After 2 days of calm the inhabitants of Ismaillinskiy Rayon of Azerbaijan have again felt subterranean tremors. This morning an earthquake occurred, measuring 4 on the 12-point scale. There has been no new destruction, nor any casualties.

BRIEFS

TURKMEN EARTHQUAKE STUDIES -- Construction of earthquake research centers in the Turkmen SSR has been completed. The 15th center started work today. These centers allow scientists to forecast earthquakes and take measures to reduce damage. One of the centers forecast the earthquake which occurred in Ashkabad on 7 September 1978. [Yerevan International Service in Armenian 1900 GMT 10 Dec 81 GF] One of these stations is capable of recording seismic movements as far as the Kara-Kum region. [Excerpts] [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 16 Dec 81 GF]

TASHKENT ARCHITECTS' MEETING — A meeting of architects to review earthquake resistant construction methods has been held in Tashkent recently. During the meeting plans for a new construction method were outlined, in which certain materials will be placed between the walls and the foundation of a building. This system will reduce the damages caused by earthquakes. [Yerevan International Service in Armenian 1900 GMT 14 Dec 81 GF]

TASHKENT MINING CONFERENCE -- Experts from mine processing factories in the Soviet Union have held a conference in Tashkent. On 13 December, the participants of the conference acquainted themselves with the operation of the (Almanov) mine processing complex. [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 12 Dec 81 GF]

RESEARCH ON GULF STREAM -- Kaliningrad, 14 Dec, TASS -- Soviet and American scientists have ended their joint studies of Gulf Stream abroad the research vessel "Stvor." In the course of several months specialists from the Atlantic Research Institutue of Sea Fishing and Oceanography studied together with their American colleagues individual branches of Gulf Stream, its influence on the temperature regime in the ocean and biological productivity of its waters. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1282 GMT 14 Dec 81 LD]

YEREVAN ELECTRICAL INSTITUTE -- The Yerevan Electrical Machine Research Institute started work recently. Scientists in this institute carry out research on new inventions. The institute is in contact with many factories and supplies them with up-to-date information on electrical inventions and methods to develop the quality of their products. [Yerevan International Service in Armenian 1530 GMT 13 Dec 81 GF]

MARSHAL USTINOV ON FOREIGN POLICY, VIGILANCE

PM151219 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 10 Dec 81 pp 1-2

[Report on speech delivered by Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, USSR defense minister, at 9 December report-and-election Komsomol meeting of a motorized rifle regiment of the Taman Red Banner Guards' Motorized Rifle Division imeni M.I. Kalinin, under general headline: "Serving the Motherland in a Leninist Way!"]

[Excerpt] We and our socialist friends have to resolve our creative tasks in the conditions of the exacerbation of the international political climate. The bellicose forces of imperialism, above all the United States and NATO, under cover of the false myth of the "Soviet military threat," have launched a frontal attack on detente. They are trying to undermine the military-strategic equilibrium which has become established in the world and to attain military superiority over us.

To this end the American administration is whipping up the arms race, accompanying it with cynical talk about the permissibility of a so-called "limited" nuclear war. At the same time the United States and its accomplices are heightening the tension in various parts of the globe and stepping up their ideological sabotage with the aim of weakening the socialist community's unity and undermining the socialist system from within. Evidence of this is provided by the events in Poland.

The Chinese leadership, in the grip of hegemonist ambitions, is acting in unision with imperialism.

In these conditions our party and state are making energetic efforts to curb the arms race and overcome international tension and are fighting persistently for the practical implementation of the peace program for the eighties adopted by the 26th CPSU Congress.

Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's recent visit to the FRG was a real peace mission. It is of special significance for the whole range of East-West relations and is an important guideline for the practical policy of all states. The Soviet Union firmly intends to strive for positive results at the Soviet-American talks on limiting nuclear arms in Europe which have begun in Geneva.

While fighting for peace, the CPSU and the Soviet state assess the development of international events soberly and display great vigilance with regard to the intrigues of aggressive, reactionary circles. Past experience and the course of current world developments confirm the relevance of V.I. Lenin's conclusion that our steps toward peace must be accompanied by the high pitch of all our military readiness. We have always been true to this behest of Lenin's, and will continue to be true to it!

Special responsibility for ensuring the reliable defense of the motherland and the security of its allies and friends rests with our Armed Forces. They are equipped with modern weapons and combat hardware, handled skillfully by thoroughly trained, ideologically and physically tempered servicemen.

The Zapad-81 exercises and other exercises, flights, and voyages, and the worthy fulfillment by Soviet servicemen of their patriotic and international duty clearly indicate the might of the combat potential of our Soviet Army and Navy. This potential is created and augmented by the intensive labor of all the people and by servicemen's day-to-day work in improving their training and in resolving combat training tasks irreproachably.

Komsomol members regard it as an essential rule in life to build their practical activity in a Leninist fashion, that is, in such a way as to educate themselves as communists and consistent fighters for the party's cause through "learning, organizing, rallying together and fighting." Following this rule means, first and foremost, mastering revolutionary, Marxist-Leninist science thoroughly and consciously. It means actively following party policy, working with initiative, creatively and at full strength in the sector entrusted to you and doing the greatest possible good to society and to the nationwide cause of building communism. It means resolutely combating hostile ideology and all that is alien to our system and to the socialist way of life.

The sector which the party and people have entrusted to us servicemen is a crucial and honorable one. It is the defense of what is most precious to every Soviet person -- the freedom and independence of our socialist fatherland. Servicemen in the Armed Forces are maintaining their combat watch in the stern polar regions and the hot sands of Turkestan, on the shores of the Baltic and the Pacific, in forces deployed on the territories of a number of European socialist countries and Mongolia. They are giving selfless assistance to the Afghan people in defending their revolutionary gains. And everywhere Soviet servicemen are worthily fulfilling their patriotic and international duty.

People who have chosen the profession of defender of the motherland -- a profession which is not easy, but which is very necessary to the people -- enjoy well-earned respect, gratitude and love. Their labor is labor for the sake of universal happiness and peace.

NEED FOR CONSTANT COMBAT READINESS NOTED

PM161513 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 6 Dec 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Loyal to Traditions"]

[Excerpt] The feats accomplished by the defenders of the motherland in the Battle of Moscow, and the profound commitment to the cause of the party and the people, ardent patriotism and internationalism, boundless faith in victory, combat skills and military art displayed by them in the struggle against the enemy are the peaks of achievement which today's Armed Forces are striving to emulate. Soldiers, sailors, sergeants, petty officers, ensigns, warrant officers, officers, generals and admirals are keeping faith with the glorious combat traditions of the Soviet Army and Navy and are striving to augment those traditions with worthy deeds in their everyday training and service. Convincing evidence of this is provided by the successful operations of the personnel of the units and ships which took part in the Zapad-81 exercises and the socialist competition now underway in the Soviet Army and Navy under the banner "Reliably Defend the Soviet People's Peaceful Labor!" This competition is aimed at ensuring the implementation of the decisions of the 26th party congress, the Central Committee November (1981) Plenum and the Sixth USSR Supreme Soviet Session, and of the propositions and conclusions contained in L.I. Brezhnev's brilliant policy speech at the CPSU Central Committee Plenum, at further heightening the vigilance and combat readiness of formations, units and ships and at ensuring the successful solution of the tasks facing them in the new training year.

Given the continuing complex and tense international situation, the Armed Forces see it as their duty, shoulder to shoulder with their class brothers and comrades in arms -- the servicemen of the armies of the socialist community countries -- to vigilantly safeguard the peaceful creative labor and revolutionary gains of the socialist countries' peoples and to maintain permanent combat readiness guaranteeing that any aggressor will be immediately rebuffed.

The latest session of the Warsaw Pact states' Committee of Defense Ministers was held in Moscow in a spirit of friendship and mutual understanding. The defense ministers were received by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. In conversation with them he expressed satisfaction with the work done by the committee and wished the ministers further successes in enhancing the Warsaw Pact states' defense capability.

Equipped with modern military hardware and drawing strength from the personnel's high morale and unbreakable cohesion around the communist party, the Soviet Armed Forces are vigilantly guarding the October gains, peace and socialism. Maintaining and adding to the glorious combat traditions of the Soviet Army and Navy, servicemen are tirelessly working to ensure that Soviet military might -- that insuperable barrier to those fond of military adventures -- increases daily.

YEPISHEV RECEIVES CHESS CHAMPION KARPOV 30 NOV

PM151031 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 1 Dec 81 p 4

[Unattributed report: "World Chess Champion Visits Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate"]

[Text] International grandmaster and three-times world chess champion A.Ye. Karpov was received at the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate on 30 November. The world champion gave a detailed account of the match in Merano and shared his creative plans.

On behalf of Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR minister of defense, Army Gen A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, conveyed cordial congratulations to Army sportsman A.Ye. Karpov on his brilliant victory in the world chess championship match and on his decoration with the motherland's high award -- the Order of Lenin -- and wished him good health and further sporting successes.

In their discussion the development of chess in the USSR Armed Forces and the training of Soviet Army and Navy chess players were touched on.